Romes Monarchie,

ENTITVLED
THE GLOBE OF RE-
NOWMED GLORIE.

Briefly comprehending the first foundation *and building of Rome by Romulus: The principall* warres and conquests of the Romanes after the time of their first choosing Consuls, till Iulius Cæsar attaining soly to the Empire, and from him more briefly to Nero.

VVhere in small compasse is described, manie most noble, and vertuous acts, atchieued in their said warres, *and conquests: strange Tragedies, secret practises and policies, Ambition, hate, and revenge: and how insurrections, rebellion, strife, ciuill discord and dissention prevailing, was the onely plague, ruine, and vtter destruction of many great Monarchies, Kingdomes, Cities, and Countries.*

Translated out of the French and Italian histories by *E. L.*

Il premio é meritato.

AT LONDON
Printed by the Widdow Orwin, for Matthew Lawe. 1596.

THE CLOSET OF

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, MOST WORTHIE for vertues, Maſter Alderman Slany, Lord Maior of the citie of London: the right Worſhipfull Maſter Thomas Low, and Maſter Leonard Halliday, Aldermen and Sheriffes of the ſame citie: and to the right Worſhipfull the reſt of the Aldermen their brethren, and other the Magiſtrates in authoritie there: long life, health, and all good happes in this life, and after eternall felicitie.

RIght Honorable, and right Worſhipfull: Next vnto the ſacred Scriptures of almightie God, wherein is contained the only ground of our faith, beleefe, & ſaluation in Chriſt Ieſu, the knowledge of other Hiſtories, are not of ſmall importance to be weighed, and in ſome meaſure digeſted of all men, for diuers cauſes if they be duely conſidered and examined: but moſt of all and eſpecially with more regard and iudgement of ſuch as your Honour and Worſhips are, who for many conſiderate cauſes and other vertues, are called to the adminiſtring of iuſtice in the publike weale: I except vaine fabulous inuentions, & meane thoſe philoſophicall workes, which either are morall, or hiſtoricall, tending to vertue, or ſuppreſsing vice. Among all which worthie volumes, as the numbers be many, and

subiects sundrie, the histories of the ancient Romanes gouernment is not of least esteeme to be preferred with the chiefest: considering how from their meane originall & base beginning, they acquised and got the soueraigntie of the whole world. This briefe translation (right Honorable and right Worshipfull) written in French, describeth the principall warres and Conquests of the Romanes, whose acts and gests, (concerning the gouernmēt of their Common-wealth, with other matters in the large volumes conteined) are not (I know) vnknowne to your Honour and Worships, and a great number moe (by knowledge of which, is reaped no small profit:) but the multitude, or vulgar sort of our nation, not hauing those large volumes, neither can attaine vnto for value of price, or want of knowledge of the languages wherein some of them are written, may in this briefe behold how those great Monarches in their sayd warres, stirred vp by Ambition of rule and Empere, subdued the Nations of the world, onely first, by flinging into the principalities of peaceable Princes, the fire of ciuil discord, strife, and discension: by meanes whereof when they had gotten that footing, then shortly after followed the ruine, decay, and vtter ouerthrowe of those Countries, and Kingdomes, their cities and people: and how when their Empire was at highest, through those furies kindled with hate and reuenge among themselues, their great gouernment fel to ruine and decay, (a thing most wonderfull in the iudgement of God) so that at this day of their great Conquests, there is no more mention left thereof, saue only the bare name of *Cæsar*: whose declining estate (God sparing me life) I meane to bring into as small a roome and com-

passe

passe, as this, which sheweth their increasing fame of worldly glorie.

My humble desire is, that this my poore vnpolished labour may finde that fauour of your Honour and Worships to be accepted, and taken in good part, vnder your worthie protections, the rather in that they who are here mentioned, were Citizens and gouernours of a most renowmed Citie like this, wherein you are Magistrates, & gouernment thereof, for your virtues, cõmitted vnto you, whose minds whilest they liued, the world could not cõtaine, do before your Honor & Worships in a few paper leaues muster themselues and their greatnes, to the ende that their great Conquests vnder your patronages, may first passe through this noble Citie, and after through the cities, townes and villages of her Maiesties dominions, to all her other faithful & true harted subiects, by reading of which they may consider in these thundring dayes, the great threatnings of our mightie & mortal foe, the insatiable Monarch, whom the worlds Empire wil not suffice, *Cæsar* like with his adherents, seeking daily by many craftie conueiances, treasons, treacheries, & other inhumane and vnchristianlike meanes, to kindle the fire of strife & ciuill discention among vs, the easier to preuaile, to the vtter ruine, and ouerthrowe, both of Prince, people and countrie, which God of his good grace, hath most mightilie and miraculously defended a long time: let all true English hearts pray, that it will please him so to continue his gracious fauour euermore towards vs.

What vnitie, loue, concord, and peace is, (Gods name bee blessed) wee may all say wee haue felt, doe feele and know, and whilest the bands of them true and firmely la-

steth, we shall be inuincible: but if once they begin to dissolue, by perusing of this brief historie, may be seene how many miseries follow.

God preserue your Honour and Worships, and that it will please him to direct your hearts in all your actions, to increase in you vertue, which liueth when all worldly vanitie els dieth, and send you long liues, to be most worthie members, for the aduancement of this most noble flourishing Common-wealth and Monarchie, which God of his gracious goodnes grant long to continue, vnder the gouernment of the thrice happie and prosperous raigne of the admirable Empresse of the world, our most gracious Soueraigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, ouer whom be the power of his mightie hand euermore extended. Amen.

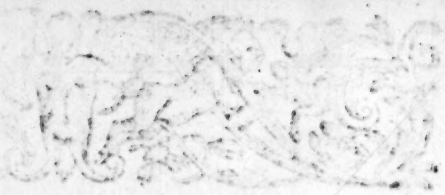
Your Honor, and Worships most humble to commaund:

E. L.

To the louing, curteous, and *friendlie Readers.*

AS in a little nooke or corner of a Cabinet, a rich Iewell or pretious ſtone vnpoliſhed, may be couched: ſo in the compaſſe of theſe few paper leaues is briefly comprehended the fame and memorie of the moſt renowmed conquerours of the world: the remembrance of whoſe great actes, ne can or will, euer bee forgotten. Like an Apprentice or vnskilfull Artiſt, haue I aduentured the diſrobing of their noble conqueſtes out from the French copie, in Engliſh proſe, and deuiding the ſame into chapters, in ſome places augmented from the Italian, enterfraught with ſome few meane poeticall fictions, not altogether vnfitting to the ſubiect where they are placed. Faultes are ſooner found then amended, and therefore (Qui non fa, non falla: qui falla l'amenda) (if any haue eſcaped, as who liueth not committing any) and that exceptions be taken as there may bee, by ſome prying Paſciphiles, howſoeuer the fineneſs of their Caprichios, may miſtake the ſence, the good, vertuous and well diſpoſed ſpirits will conſtrue the beſt, the other will ſhew their kinde: what faults ſoeuer there be eſpied, my intent is to ſurpriſe vertue, and ſubiugate vice: Praying the almightie to ſend loue, peace, vnitie and concord among all faithfull Chriſtian Princes, and their ſubiects in Chriſt Ieſu, that as all, that beare that name from him in outward ſhew, ſo all may both inwardly and outwardly follow him, ſimply in manner of life and doctrine, for the benefite of themſelues in the life to come.

Farewell.



Romes Monarchie.

CAP. 1.

The building of Carthage, and Rome, the expelling of Romes Kinges, and firſt *chooſing of Conſuls there, the ouerthrow of* 300. *Romaines being all of one name, and familie, called Fabians.*

OF *Priams* pompe, his pallace or his towne,
Srong Troy, the wals, or how thoſe warres began
Which ten yeres held, by Grecians laſt beat down:
Or whether ſide the praiſe or glorie wanne
Is not here ment at all, vpon to ſcanne:
Yet will my muſe (in meane ſtyle) pen I imploy
Ot warres to write long after that from Troy,

Æneas came into Italia ſoyle:
But, leauing him and farther on to paſſe:
Excepting too, what euer iarre or broyle,
Did after chance till Rome yfounded was
By *Romulus*, whoſe birth is counted baſe:
Thus much is ſayd, becauſe *Æneas* line,
Is brought by writ, in *Cæſars* ſeate to ſhine:

Who commanded the whole world. Virg. Aene. lib. 6.

For, when *Augustus*, surnam'de *Cæsar*, sate
Sole with the Scepter in th'imperiall throne,
Virgil, to praise his high discent, and state,
In his *Æneidos*, makes it to him knowne,
How Troian race the world then rul'de alone,
Old *Priams* stocke (of Troy that famous king)
In him * most fresh, ore all the earth did spring.

Oct. August.

But memorie, and fame of nations olde,
Swift time makes ende, as was as of beginning.
Romes base commence in writing is enrolde,
To be at first, a webbe of slender spinning;
And yet at last had all the world winning,
As floudes at first come slylie creeping in,
So at full sea, to ebbe do straight begin.

So worketh time of euery thing the change:
The spread eagle, the armes of the Emperour.
O Rome whose wings sometime the earth orespread,
Thy glories gone, thy fame still lasting, strange,
Thy captaines that did raise thy state are dead,
Both *Pompee*, and *Cæsars* aspiring head,
With many moe, their monarchies and all:
Whom Time hath raisde, and likewise made to fall.

Whatsoeuer is decreed by diuine power, worldly policie cannot withstand.

But, what so fates and destinie allottes,
Fortune will not gainsay, or backe withholde
What subiect is vnto her staines and spottes,
Nought can auaile, no mines, or mounts of golde.
And what againe in fauour she doth holde,
Shall mount, and weare both diademe, and crowne,
And vnlook'te for, as fast come tumbling downe.

Proofe

Proofe of thſe things by Carthage firſt of twaine,
Whoſe plotted ſeate queene * *Dido* did beginne,
By graunt obtain'de, and ſo much ground did gaine
To build vpon, in reach of a bulles ſkinne,
Which ſhe cut ſmall in pieces long and thinne:
In lengthes ſtretcht out, it farre oreſpead the field
In circuite, there the walles ſhe gan to build

*Dido the new maried wife of Sicheus, whō the king of Tyrus ſlue, from whoſe cruel tyrannie Dido fled into Afrique, 50. yeares before Troyes deſtruction.

With houſes braue, high towers, temples fayre,
The ſtately Forte, which *Birſa* had to name:
Whoſe toppes high mounted, ſeem'de to touch the ayre:
For ſtrength and wealth the world it had for fame.
Yet for all that, the Romaines it orecamé,
The citie ſackt, and raz'de the walles to ground:
Whoſe match ech way, on earth was thē ſcarſe found.

Of Rome, the walles and buildings firſt of all,
Olde writtes record, that *Romulus* began
To * found the ſame, whoſe meane eſtate, ſome call
Him ſhepheard borne, or elſe a bare heardſman
Nurſt by a wolfe; but he ſuch glory wan,
As fates decree the chance of euery thing,
His power grew ſo, as laſtly made him king.

*Betweene 350. or 400. yeares after Troyes deſtruction, or Eeneas comming into Italie.

And after him, if hiſtories ſay true,
Two hundreth yeares, adde fortie foure withall,
Sixe kings more raign'de, ech one in order due,
The laſt of which, his pride did cauſe to fall:
And name of king did euer after thrall,
To rule, or rainge, that famous citie in,
Who called was that time, the proud *Tarquin*.

1. Kinges.

2. Consuls.

Their Kings expel'd, two Consuls next bare sway,
Whose office was t'endure for a yeare,
Iunius Brutus to the state a stay,
Chiefe cause the *Tarquins* Romes kings chased were;
His owne two sonnes, no whit he did forbeare
For to be head, with others, seeking meane,
Their *Tarquins* kings for to restore againe.

Iustice.

Iustice duly and rightly executed, causeth a common wealth to florish.

A noble deed of iustice, right, and zeale:
O happie place where rulers vpright stand.
A worthy member of a publique weale:
A president for euery state and land,
Vice to correct with rod of iustice hand.
Thus Consuls two, in place of kings did guide
The state of Rome, which after stretched wide.

* A prouince in Italie neere vnto Rome, an il neighbour to their state.

During which time, discordes did often rise
At home, and forth, * *Toscane* the countrie hight
That then made warre, but Rome did them despise,
Three hundreth Romaines went with them to fight:
All of one name cal'd *Fabians*, put to flight
Their armie, and they all slaine, left no more
Of that name but a child, who did restore

Their house againe: which chaunce to Rome did fall
Thirtie three yeares, after their kings decay,
And after that three hundreth yeares in all
Of Romes building, things at vncertaine stay,
By reason brawles did often them affray:
From them Ambassage to the Grecians went,
Who lawes to Rome in brassie tables sent.

Cap.

CAP. 2.

The third and fourth alteration of officers in *Rome, where, after many changes the Consuls were of continuance vntill Iulius Cæsar.*

IN meane estate was Rome at that same time,
Wanting both wittes, and men of wisedomes lore
To make them lawes: but things that be in prime
Come to be ripe, though it be long before:
In Greece that time were wisemen plenteous store,
That in all kind of Artes profound did florish,
Romes weake estate with wisedome they did norish.

Those lawes brought home the publike state, & weale,
Rechanged was from Consuls two as then
To *Decemuirs*, supremely that did deale
With euery cause, asmuch to say Tenne men:
But this new change, was altered soone agen:
Appius Claude, one of that number tho
Committing rape, that gouernment did orethrow.

A magistrate, to doe an act so vile:
The people would no longer them permit,
Consuls againe were chose, who but a while
Did last, but yet againe began to flit
Their officers, for so it was thought fit: (might
Two Tribunes then were chose, whose power and
Was Consul like, the peoples wrong to right.

L. Quintius Cincinnatus.

This time also which was three hundreth yeare,
And fifteene since the citie first was founded,
An office was which onely one did beare,
Which seemes to be, on great authoritie grounded:
Dictator calde, who caus'de to death be wounded
Spurius Melius, who sought to be Romes roye,
His house and name, for euer to destroye.

Dictator, which office had endured now alreadie about 70. yeares.

Two yeares next after gouernment againe,
To warlike *Tribunes*, came seruing in warre
Abroade, at home, as fortune lift to raigne,
To stint all striues of mutinie and iarre:
And to keepe off, the enemie a farre:
Which did endure about some seuentie,
In all which time, men worthie many were.

Amongst them all one *Furius Camille*,
For vertue past all those, supplied that place,
For seruice good, he was requited ill:
He in exile, was forcst to take his race,
Although sometime he Consull were in grace.

Ingratitude

Ingratitude so raignes in peoples mindes,
For doing good, with ill requitall findes.

Causelesse exilde, the Senate him recalde,
Whose vertue sau'de all Rome from spoyle and sacke
By French men * wrought, and therefore was restalde
In dignitie, for putting them to wracke.
Thus fortune plaies with men, now forth, then backe:
Dictator he was after in two yeares,
Vertue suppresst, at length more great appeares.

* Burguinions.

Malice not of any continuance, but vanquished by vertue.

A worthy wight eke *Manlius* ycalde,
Soone after that, the Capitall did guard,
Againſt the French: who welnie hap it thralde,
In doing which, he had an hard reward:
Suſpicion ſoule, his fame and glory bard:
(Sans proofe) ſuppoſ'd he would Romes ſtate diſtaine:
For which he was caſt from rocke Tarpeiane.

The vertuous oftentimes are diffamed by enuie, & foyled.

Decreed it was, not any of his race
Or noble houſe, thencetorth ſhould beare the name
Of *Marc*, which ſeem'de as then a great diſgrace:
But to rehearſe againe * *Camillus* fame,
Who ſeuen times of Tribune had the name:
To leade the Romaines vnto battell bolde,
Had good ſucceſſe, and died very olde.

*before mentioned.

CAP. 3.

Of Romes ſeueritie in iuſtice, of their conſtancie for the common wealthes cauſe, the time of Alexander the great his being, and of the Romaines warres againſt Pirrhus, King of Epirotes.

ROmes age was now three hundreth foureſcore,
Alſo nine yeares, when Captains there was found
Moſt valiant, wiſe, the like was nere before:
Who in aſſaults, their enemies brought to ground:
Themſelues not dreading death, or deadly wound.
Too long it were their names all to recite,
Who in defence of Romes eſtate did fight.

About this time the care and charge of the commō wealth came from the Tribunes to Conſuls againe.

And

And in the ſame vſde iuſtice for ſmall crime,
Amongſt all which, one of them doe I finde
Torquatus nam'de, chiefe Conſull at that time:
His onely ſonne (a thing farre out of kinde)
He cauſ'd to die, for fighting* (vnaſsin'de)
Againſt his foe, which he orecame in fight,
Though well he did, law could not him acquight.

* out of the place he was charged to ſtand in.

What lawes were made, were duely executed,
Such men they were, Heroicall of minde:
For daſtards they diſdain'd to be reputed,
For countries weale, dutie and loue did binde
Their deaths to ſeeke, rather then liues to finde:
For to aduance the Romaines ſtate and name,
Willing died many, to gaine perpetuall fame.

One *Decius Mus*, did vow to loſe his life
In fight againſt the Latines, Romaines foes,
For countries cauſe, which he perform'd, in ſtrife
With them that time, which made the Latines loſe
The field that day, receiuing bloodie blowes.
One of ſelfe name after* his ſonne alſo
In ſuch like cauſe, his life did eke forgoe.

* 44. yeares after in a battell againſt the french Senonois.

Although that he were Conſull at that time:
About which time as written I doe finde,
The *Monarch* great was then in chiefeſt prime:
Macedo king, ſtout *Alexanders* minde,
Whoſe conqueſts great, were but a puffe of winde:
For when he had maiſtred the world all,
At Babylon by poyſon had his fall.

Alexander the great.

Againſt

Againſt the ſtate of Rome he did intend
To haue made warre, if Aſia once ſubdued,
Then next through all Europa to haue wend,
His hands yet more in blood to haue imbrued:
But fates by death his purpoſe did ſeclude,
At 12. yeares raigne, and 33. yeares age,
His part being playd he left vaine worlds ſtage.

In this time liued Homoer and Socrates.

His force againſt, (but death you heare forbad)
Papirius was for Romaines chieftaine choſe,
Whoſe valiantneſſe great fame attayned had,
In giuing foyle to *Samnites* cruell foes
To Romaines, tho in danger like to loſe
Their army all, vnder their *Conſuls twaine,
Papirius force did victorie obtaine.

*T. Veturius Caluin, and Spurius Poſthumus albin. Cõſuls, who diſhonourably had taken truce with the enemie, greatly to the Romaines diſgrace.

Dictator he that office after bare,
And earneſt was in martiall diſcipline,
Expert, and quicke, in warlike feates his care
Was euermore, that ſouldiers ſhould encline,
Not nice to be, to lodge, or dyet fine,
But valiant, ſtout, and to endure all toyle,
Which made them oft to giue their foes the foyle.

In this time loe of Romes encreaſing fame,
In *Saragoſſe* the *Tyrant then did raigne,
Whom to aduiſe with precepts good there came:
Diuine *Plato* who hardly ſcapt vnſlaine,
This tyrants acts was had in ſuch diſdaine:
In hiſtories who liſt to reade ſhall ſee,
His hatefull life vpheld by tyrannie.

Dioniſius the tyrant of Syracuſa.

Strange were his acts, too many to be tolde
Here in this place: but for to make the reſt
To be ſuppoſde, from one I cannot hold:
Of Barbar would he nere be trim'd or dreſt,
For feare the razor ſhould his life areſt:
His daughters aye with nutſhels burning bright,
Should ſindge his beard, and ſo his head to dight.

There are many wold truſt the barbar to trim their beards if they had any.

But now returne to noble Rome againe.
After the death of *Alexander* great
Fortie two yeares, one *Pirrhus* that did raigne
Epirotes King, the Romanes ſtate did threate:
His armie did their forces oft defeate,
Yet, ere two yeares were gone and ouerpaſt,
He ſought their peace and friendſhip at the laſt.

To which requeſt the Senate would haue graunted:
But *Appius Claude* full ſeauen times elected
Conſull, then old and blind, their purpoſe daunted,
Of cowardiſe the Senate he detected,
In publique ſpeech he *Pirrhus* peace reiected.
Fabritius eke gainſt *Pirrhus* ſtout did ſtand,
Friendſhip with him to hold, would at no hand.

Though *Pirrhus* did to him great preſents ſend,
With offers mo, for to reuolt and turne
Vpon his ſide, *Fabritius* would not bend
For preſents, ne for promiſes, once ſpurne
Againſt Romes ſtate, ſuch loue in him did burne
To countries weale, (O patterne pretious ſtone
For this our age to looke, nay gaze vpon.)

Conſtancie to the commonweale in a Magiſtrate.

Yet

Yet more, what did this noble heathen knight?
(But *Machiauels*, from whom all mischiefs springs,
Worke contrary) he voyd of hate or spight,
No stabbing blades, or murdring dags in brings,
No banketting, nor phisicke poysonings:
Nor no such parts, vile practises most euill,
Bred first in hell, inuented by the diuell.

The heathē scorned thē Machiauels deuises, now a daies too much raigning.

But he sends to (Romes enemie) *Pirrhus* king
A runnagate, a rogue, a periur'd slaue,
A souldier of his owne, who promising
By poyson, or some other meanes, in graue
The Romanes should, *Pirrhus*, dead, see, or haue:
Fabritius n'wold to this foule deede consent,
But him fast bound, to *Pirrhus* prisoner sent.

Among Christians now a daies treasons are rewarded, and traitors succoured.

When *Pirrhus* saw the Romanes friendship, hee
Could not obtaine by treaties, or reward,
Determined by warre the end to see:
With martiall men he stood vpon his guard,
And Elephants to combat strong prepar'd:
He was the first, to Italy that brought
Those beasts, who bare mē on their backs that fought.

The first vse in Italy of Elephants in warre.

But to encounter *Pirrhus* haughtie pride
And mightie force, a noble Romane knight,
Dentatus cal'd, with Romanes him beside,
For Romes estate, who did not flye, but fight:
They *Pirrhus*, and his power discomfit quight:
Dentatus for his worthie valour shownē, (knowne.
Had triumph braue, which through all Rome was

Vntill this warre which *Pirrhus* laſtly made,
Fiue hundreth yeres the romaines had welnie
Broyles ſtill at home, and often ouerlayd
With neighbours nere, people of Italie:
Doubtfull their chaunce, and fortunes they did tries
The Latines oft, the Samniter, Toſcanes, other,
One gaining now, then luoſing, ſtraight the tother.

Romaines had domeſticall wars for the ſpace of 300. yeares ere they made any conqueſtes abroad.

But in the ende, their home warres brought to ceaſe,
Some vanquiſht, ſome by truce, and friendſhip bound;
Romes fame did now begin for to increaſe,
Againſt Carthage to make warre, meanes they found:
A ſtately towne, ſeated on Libia ground:
More auncient t'was then Rome, by many yeares,
As by record of writers it appeares,

Libia a prouince in Afrique, where Dido built Carthage.

CAP. 4.

The firſt beginning of the warres with Carthage, Atulius Regulus chiefe Captaine taken priſoner, ſent to Rome to treate for peace, but perſwaded warre, returning to Carthage was put to death.

GReat was the fame throughout the world ſpread
Of mightie Carthage, rich exceeding fayre,
Whoſe wealth, and pompe, was cauſe her ruine bred,
At ſuch time when at higheſt in the ayre;
Her glorie grew, then fell it to appayre.
By which is ſhowne, all earthly honours ſtate,
Fall of it ſelfe, or elſe brought downe by fate.

Things at the higheſt, decaying higheſt.

Chiefe leader first of Romaines to this warre,
Attilius Regulus had the onely charge;
His army prest, no mishap could him barre,
On shipboard came, with many a boate, and barge,
And hoysing sayles, sea roome, and winde at large.
Neede was there none, once for to ship an oare
Vntill such time, they came to Afrique shore.

Where taking land, such fauour fortune lent,
As in short space, they many cities tooke:
With Carthage oft, all good haps backward went,
Their force decreasd, and countrie them forsooke,
Their chieftaines slaine, their souldiers durst not looke
Out at their gates, so hard they were beset,
And to triumph, naught did the Romaines let.

Hauing first gotten a partie in the countrie.

From Carthage then Ambassadors did wend
(For one, that could an armie rule and guide)
To *Lacedemon*, who, did vnto them send
A captaine stout, in warlike feates well tryed
Xantippo namde, who neuer once denyed
To fight for them, with all the skill he may,
And Romaines force, to giue repulse or slay.

But here (behold) of warre, the lot, and chaunce,
The Romaines had the ouerthrow in deede;
They, who but late in triumphes did aduance,
Doe flye, lye slaine, and wounded, some doe bleede:
Who winneth oft, hath sometimes euill speede,
Attilius tane, and many him beside,
In prison pent like fortune to abide.

The chance of battaile vncertaine.

And *Xantippo* of Carthage for his deede,
Rewarded was, (wo worth wretches ingrate)
To giue him giftes, and honour, they agreede,
With louing ſpeech, as ſeemed his eſtate:
But little knew he, of their inward hate:
Towards his ſhip, they brought him with glad cheare,
And after, dealt with him as you ſhall heare.

Ingratitude moſt vile.

On ſhipboord come, they laude him to the skies,
And taking leaue, doe leaue great giftes behinde:
The Maſter, they did charge in any wiſe,
All ſecretly t'agree vnto their minde;
This thing therefore vnto him they aſsignde,
That in the night, *Xantippo* the ſhould ſlea,
And after, drowne his carcaſſe in the ſea.

They murdered him, becauſe at his returne, the Lacedemonians ſhould not glorie in the victory gotten by their Captaine.

But (now) returne to *Attilius* againe,
Whom Carthage kept in priſon ſure and faſt,
They did with him accord for to obtaine,
The Romaines loue, and peace now at the laſt:
And to forget all warre and diſcord paſt,
Ambaſſadors to Rome they ſtraight did ſend,
Attilius with them muſt likewiſe wend.

If the heathen held their worde in matters of life and death, how much more ought chriſtians in ſmaller moments.

But firſt they tooke an oath and made him ſweare,
For to returne their priſoner backe againe:
(If loue and peace to them denyed were)
And at their pleaſure, ſo ſtill to remaine.
Attilius here, all promiſe breakers ſtaine,
Whoſe vowes & words, are not performde in deedes;
Fayre flowers in ſhew, proue but ilſauouring weedes.

Ah

Ah *Regulus*, thy fame shall aye endure,
Who free at home out of thine enmies hands,
Wouldst not to liue in Rome, their peace procure,
But rather chuse to lie in cruel bandes,
For Countries cause to leaue lyfe, goodes, and landes:
Thy constancie in word, and valiant minde,
A patterne is for men of noble kinde.

And where the Carthaginians, thought that he
Would treate for peace, *perswaded otherwise
The Senate, not to peace with them t'agree:
Warre noble Romaines, Carthage peace dispise,
By league with them, no profite will arise
Romes state vnto, they yeeld, and he againe
To Carthage went, and payd the price with paine:

*And the exchange of prisoners on both sides.

Where being returnd, he raunsome payd by death,
For countries cause, which he did not refraine:
Most cruelly they causd to stop his breath,
By rolling of a barrell downe a mayne
An hill most high, vnto his grieuous payne,
Sped thicke with nayles, where he was closde within,
Most cruelly piercing his tender skin.

During this warre, good hap the Romaines had
By Sea, at first, vnder their Consull stout
Duillius, made Carthaginians glad
To flie, and *Hanno* put into a doubt:
Though truce of times was taken them throughout:
Both secretly committing vnder hand,
Vile partes at Sea, when peace was on the land.

*Hanno, Carthage Captaine.

Yet in th'end, full peace tweene them tooke place:
But long it did not last, for vnquencht hate
Not cleane extinct, will secret worke disgrace:
Daily practises of Machauellians
And, so fares still the course of worldly state:
Enuie, friendlike, with fayre smoth speech can mate
His mortall foe, and deadly foes, we see,
How ere in heart, outward seeme to agree.

Such entercourse, tweene Rome, and Carthage was,
Each other to conuince by pollicie:
For twentie yeares, and vpwards, there did passe
Strange stratagems, with many secrets slye:
Ambition causde them many maystries trie,
That, in th'end the peace was broken quight,
And taking armes, the fall againe to fight.

CAP. 5.

The second warre of Carthage, by Publius Scipio, *Hannibal the Carthaginian Captaine in Italie, his returne to Carthage, is ouercome and flieth.*

ABout this time *Cornelius Scipio*,
Sardignia Isles, and Corsica, he tooke
With other holdes the Carthaginians fro:
This second war, most nere their welfare shooke,
That forst they were about them for to looke:
But *Hannibal*, who now their chiefetaine was,
Brought them great hope, and much relieu'd their case.

The

The cittie Sagunt, he beſiegde moſt ſtrong:
Came into Spayne, and after into Fraunce,
And with his armie, marched all among
The Alpie* hilles, and laſtly did aduaunce
His enſignes, ſpread (ſo fortune leades the daunce)
In Italy, the Romaines to purſue,
Vext with home warres, which done, began a new

*Mountaines parting France and Italie, of a wonderfull height.

Stout *Hannibal* his warre; of which to reade
His battailes three, againſt the Romaines won,
Shall ſee, and heare of many a worthy deede,
At large of him, by Rome, and Carthage done,
But *Hannibal*, did cauſe his enmies ſhun
Three times the field, the names, of places three:
Tecyn, Traſimene, the third, floud Trebie.

Three times he gaue the Romaines the repulſe, and in the fourth, had a moſt mightie victorie.

Quintus Fabius, Dictator was create,
The Carthaginians force to ſtop or ſtaye,
His valour did withſtand their running ſtate,
And *Hannibal* a while did keepe at baye:
But after that againe, held on their way
To Cannas field, where Romaines him withſtoode,
And, where the earth, was glutted with their blood.

Such ſlaughter there, the Romaines did ſuſtaine,
As put all Rome, into a wondrous fray,
Deuoyd of hope, for euer to regaine,
So great a loſſe, in minde to flie away,
And leaue the citie at vncertaine ſtay:
But *Scipio* young, of coutage wiſe, and ſtout,
Both comfort gaue, and draue away all doubt.

Publius Scipio, the ſonne of Cornelius Scipio, before rehearſt.

Now *Hannibal* whom fortune fauour'd so,
Had at command the countrie all * about:
The summer past, to winter he did go
To Capua, with Carthaginian rout,
Where idlenes infected valour stout:
Abundance bred their bane, cloyd with delight:
His armie all was welny orethrowne quight.

*Hannibal had al Italy at commandement.

The countrie being fertile they surfeted with the fruites, so that many dyed.

But whil'st he lay within Italia soyle,
He Romanes force had welny vanquisht quight:
Yet *Asdrubal* receiu'd a mightie foyle *
By Romanes Consuls, that with him did fight,
Bringing new succours for to reuenge the spight
To Carthage done, whil'st *Hannibal* with chance,
By fortune might against Romes walles aduance.

*Neere to the floud Metaurus by M. Liuius and C.C. Nero.

But *Scipio* this while stout, bold and wise,
Whose valour great, is spoken of before,
Had good successe in *Spayne, whose fame did rise
Throughout all Rome: and to augment it more,
In getting Spayne, which place his father bore,
And vncle both, to Rome did come at last,
Where for desert, in Consulship was plast.

*Publius.

* Which place was assignde to him for the warre.

About this time his father and vncle were slaine in Iberia in the Carthaginian wars.

His noble mind, bent to his cities good,
Required Africke might be him assignde,
For publique weale to loose his life and bloud:
But his desire impediments did finde:
Old *Fabius* sharply did resist his mind,
Who gaue aduise rather at home to stay,
Gainst *Hannibal* with force to take the way.

One who had bin oft Consull.

But *Scipio* then contrarying *Fabius* will,
Declar'd his mind in open audience
The Senate too, to grant him their good will:
For it will proue by good experience,
In Africque if we fight for Romes defence,
Needs will driue Carthage call home *Hannibal*:
Who it denies, I know such hap will fall.

Desire to reuenge his vncle & fathers death.

For he who is their chiefest hope and stay,
And he on whom their saftie doth depend,
Long time they will, ne can, misse him away:
So shall our warres in Italy haue end:
To his aduise the Senate did attend,
Debating much, some loth, *yet was assigned
For Carthage warre, which greatly pleasde his minde.

*Of the Senate.

But first to * *Scicil* Isle must take his course,
And there prepare to furnish full his neede,
To rig vp ships, t'abide the waters sourse:
Prest in each poynt, away go'th he with speede,
Though all the Senate scarse thereto agreede:
Yet loe this warre grew to so glorious fame,
As none so much encreast the Romanes name.

*The common passage into Africque & nereſt from Italy, where he was but slenderly furnished at first for such a war.

So much preuail'd *Scipio* his vertue there,
As Carthaginians gaine to losse did fall:
By meanes whereof so hard beset they were,
As Carthage towne was welny brought in thrall,
Enforced to reuoke home *Hannibal*.
The Senat now found *Scipios* saying true,
Away he went that meant Rome to subdue.

Who then had for the ſpace of ſixteene yeares,
Infeſted all Italia about:
When he was ſent for he had his armie before Rome walles. Put Rome and Romaines oft in deadly feares:
And brought their ſtate to many a dreadfull doubt,
Deliuered now from troubles which did ſprout
And ſpring each day, by meanes of ſuch a foe,
Hannibal gone ioy did expell all woe.

But ere that he from Italie did paſſe,
Carthage to Rome Ambaſſadors did ſend
Subtil practiſes vſed generally now a daies For to haue peace, which thing concluded was:
Yet ſecretly their warres they did intend,
Each kinde of way they did repayre and mend,
Their armies that did armes and victuals want,
Which warres among them had made very ſcant.

But *Hannibal* no ſooner was arriu'd,
Hannibal, a ſworne enemie to the Rom. by a vow at nine yeres of age, in the time of Amilcar his father. At Carthage tho, but did diſlike the peace:
Of hope he ſhould be ſure to be depriu'd,
And purpoſe too, if that the warres ſhould ceaſe:
Diſpleaſde he ſeemde, but did his force encreaſe.
Braue *Scipio* to meete vpon the field,
Whoſe noble minde did neuer meane to yeeld.

Their Armies tweene, light skirmiſh oft did chaunce:
Hannibal was for victuals hard beſet,
He who but late to warre would needes aduance:
Secret ſeekes peace, proviſions for to get,
Obtaind, performde, conditions did not let
On Carthage ſide, but people all cride out
We are betrayde among theſe champions ſtout.

And

And iarring thus themselues full of annoy,
Now taking truce, and then doe breake againe:
They crie a fresh, these Captaines doe vs wrong,
Whose outrage rulers seeke for to restraine:
Things running thus, the magistrates are fayne
The peace to breake, commaunding *Hannibal*
To trie by fight, what fortune will them fall.

Discord the signe of destruction, the plagues of common weales, and priuate mesnages.

Both armies lay each in th'others sight:
King* *Massinissa* was on Romaines side:
Who league with *Scipio* made before in spight
Of Carthage, who denyed him his bride:
(A noble mayde in prime of beauties pride)
First his from them, but after did her mary
Another to, the cause that made him vary.

Massiniſſa, a King in the countrey, betrothed to the daughter of Asdrubal, giuē by the Carthagi. first to him, and after to Syfax, another King in the countrey there, to him maried, and after, Massiniſſa maried her againe, whē for feare to be taken of the Romaines, poysoned her selfe.

This ciuill strife with many others moe,
The citie in, and countrie all about,
Was cause at last of Carthage ouerthrow:
In steede of reason, will, did rule the rout:
Tweene magistrates also foule hate did sprout,
Rage, insolence, and often death most vile:
Thus foule reuenge did high, and low beguile.

But *Hannibal* hearing of Romaines strength,
Of *Scipioes* bountie, clemencie, and fame,
His noble minde, with more, sought meanes at length
To speake with him ere they to battaile came,
It chaunst, and loe, furie seemde to enflame
Hannibal, who, in wordes was somewhat tart:
Threatning each other, a sunder they doe part.

The time being come when both their armies met,
Great was the slaughter made on either side:
But Romaines did the victorie there get,
Making their foes to dye with woundes full wide.
Hannibal fled, he durst not longer bide:
The losse so great, that Carthaginians craue
Peace once againe, with Romaines for to haue.

Scipio agreed, Romes Senate did consent:
Whilest peace endured, many things did chaunce,
Here to recyte, too long were verament;
But Romaines did their honors still aduaunce,
And Carthage welfare, backwardly did glaunce.
Scipio to Rome returnde, did triumph gayne,
And for surname, was called *Africane*:

For that those warres attayned had such fame,
And profite great brought vnto Romaines state,
The countrey whole had Africa to name
By him subdued, ordeynde thereto by fate:
Thus time we see, brings all things to their date,
Destroying oft, and raising vp againe,
Yeelding some store, others doth pinch with paine.

The nature of time.

CAP. 6.

The warres of the Romaines with the Macedonians, the conqueſt of Aſia, the death of Scipio African, Romes Ambaſſador putteth the great King of Aſſiria in feare with his ſpeech, the conquering of Macedonia and Dalmatia.

PEace on this wiſe, again to Carthage granted: (grew.
Rome had home-broyles, warres greater outward
The Macedonian King gainſt Romaines vanted,
Whoſe proude attempt, with Grecians to ſubdue,
Quintus Flaminius, led forth the warlike crue
Of Romaines, tho ſubduing that ſame King,
And Grecians, all ſubiects to Rome did bring.

He charge gaue to this King of Macedo,
Phillip by name, neuer once warre to moue
Gainſt Romaine ſtate, *which he agreed vnto,
Performing it with dutie and with loue:
To Romaines he a friend did after proue,
For ayde he gaue with all his power and might,
When Romaines would at any neede to fight,

Antiochus the great Aſsiria king,
Came with great * power, the Romaines to withſtand:
This *Phillip* then, moſt willingly did bring
His force, and ioyn'de with thoſe of Romaines band:
Glabrio for Rome obtain'd the vpper hand.
Antiochus fled to Egypt ward with ſpeede,
Rayſing more force, to doe ſome other deede.

*Nor to paſſe the limites of his countrey.

*Into Greece.

Phillip,

Phillip, and he (t'is saide) descended were
From those, who, when great *Alexander* dead,
In kingdomes did diuide his whole Empiere,
Partage of which, great warres, and discord bred,
Betweene all those to that succesion led:
With cruell fightes, each other long did thrall,
As last, the Romaines came t'enioy them all.

Ciuill discord, the ouerthrow of the Macedonian Monarchie.

Thus Romes triumphing glorie high did growe,
Her power was great by sea, and eke by land:
With sack, and spoyles, of cities they did flowe:
Nations not any, might Romaines force withstand,
Kings, and countries, far off did at their hand
Desire ayde, amongst all which, did come
Ambassadors from Egypt vnto Rome.

Praying to guarde young *Ptolomé* their King,
Now vext with warres, and like to haue the chase,
With power which *Antiochus* did bring,
From Kingly seate, and crowne him to displace:
The Senate gaue consent to right his case,
Sending vnto *Antiochus*, to cease
His warre, and suffer *Ptolomé* liue in peace:

Which he obeyde, but yet to haue a fleece
Of Romaines spoyle, and to reuenge late spight,
Did leade along his armie into Greece,
Procurde by meanes of *Hannibal*, in fight
From Carthage force, by *Scipio* put to flight
(As is rehearst before) from whence he fled,
Antiochus too, with succour to be sped.

But

But into Greece, the Romanes Armie brought,
Encountred him, *with whom was *Hannibal:* Antiochus.
Orethrew thē both, & brought their powers to naught:
Here Carthage captaine had a second fall,
Antiochus eke receiued a farther thrall:
By sea also, Rome got the vpper hand,
Expeld him thence into Assiria land.

Lucius Scipio, was chiefe this warre that led,
Brother vnto *Scipio* calde *African:*
And for because so happilie he sped,
The surname of *Asiatique* he wan:
But speake againe of *Scipio African*,
Lieutenant to his brother in this war,
At his returne to Rome, there fell a iar.

The Tribunes of the people, did molest
Through enuie (sure) the glorie he had won: Enuie the enemie to all vertue.
By meanes whereof, in quiet for to rest,
From Rome he went, (their mallice for to shun)
To *Lyterne, till their heate of rage was done: A house or manor of his in the countrey.
But there as some doe say (such was his chaunce)
This worthy man, death wounded with his launce.

Whose losse full many did lament, (no doubt)
So braue a man to dye at such an age,
For fiftie yeares he was not all full out:
Thus doe we see, the valiant bold and sage,
When time brings death, cannot withstand his rage,
Rome happie thou, to breede so braue a wight,
Vnhappie folke, his virtue so to quight.

Hereby is seene the fruites of enuie still,
Who ne're workes good, but euill euermore:
Virtue she seekes for to destroy and kill,
Things that are whole, she hurtes, and maketh sore,
Those that are good, the enuious doe abhore:
Which thing hath been, and euer more will be,
Bright virtue blamde, by foule iniquitie.

Where state and welth increaseth day by day,
By valour of the vertuous, and the stout,
Enuie there rootes, and takes such hold and stay,
In secret wise, brauing among the rout:
And with pretence each cause is good, (no doubt)
Infecting sore such places that so florish,
Vnder the cloake of virtue, vice doth nourish.

With pollicie, and practise slie, they frame
Their brasen face, and adders tongues to bite:
They glose, and faine, and flatter without shame,
With forged lies, they faith, and truth doe spite,
And where as once their venym vile doth light,
They doe not cease, to puffe with poysoned breath,
Like Cockatrice, to bring them to their death.

(Alas the while) so Rome did *Scipio* lose:
During which time, Ætolia people were
Taken, to be the Romanes vtter foes:
*Marcus Fulius. But *Fuluius*, whose nobleness was cleare,
Subdued and brought them vnder Romanes feare:
Thus still their fame, did euery day increase,
Held warres abroad, at home the liu'd in peace.

Antiochus

Antiochus, (who late rehearst before)
To whom for ayde, stout *Hannibal* did flie:
Enforst to keepe his countrey, and no more
His fortune, with the Romanes force to trie:
His kingly life, away from him did hye,
Vnto the King (then) of Bythynia
Hannibal went, for ayde on him to stay:

Which thing when as the Romanes vnderstoode,
To Prusias sent, (Bythinia King so hight)
To render him, it should be for his good,
If not, t'were meanes to worke him great dispight,
The Romanes would redresse the wrong with might:
Thus *Hannibal*, was nere his ending dayes,
Whose noble acts won euerlasting praise,

And fame beside, for euer during still:
But foule dispayre, (did much appayre the same)
In ougly shape who now came him vntill:
Monster most vile, whose actes aye end with shame,
With in his minde such deepe conceites did frame,
As they alone together, musing sate
Of glorie past, and now his wretched state.

Dispayre in distressed mindes, solitarie are not alone.

Hope banisht was, dispayre did bring in feare,
And he fear'd most to fall in Romanes hands:
When him before, most ougly shapes appeare:
Hell seemed loose, and round about him stands,
Griefe, sorrow, care, thought, miserie with bandes,
Ruine, decaye, woe, wrack, and endles strife,
Slaunder, dissame, and shame to rid his life.

Infernall plagues to earthly mindes distrest.

Enuie, reuenge, hate, diſcord, and diſdayne,
Mallice, and ſcorne, pride would not be behinde:
The pride of Rome ſo pincht his heart with paine,
Becauſe reuenge did not fall to his minde:
And now diſpayre againe his eyes did blinde,
(When as theſe furies, had his ſpirites poſſeſt,
More greater yet, t'augment his great vnreſt.)

Shewed him his armies, and his victories,
His glorious pompes, his triumphes, wealth and all
Carthage great loſſe, how Rome did him diſpiſe:
The wracke eke of his brother *Aſdrubal*;
After all this, his owne miſhaps, and fall
From ſo great height, and laſtly, now to light
Into their hands, whom he did alwaies ſpight.

The remembrance of pleaſures paſt, pincheth when penurie is victor.

Midnight was come, and euery thing at reſt:
When ſightes yet ſtrange, more monſtrous did appeare,
(As t'is with all by foule diſpayre poſſeſt:
Toſt, and turmoyld, with horror, dread, and feare,)
And long before the day gan for to cleare,
In viſion ſaw great battailes, thouſands ſlaine,
Huge heapes of dead, whoſe blood the earth did ſtaine

Before him ſeem'd t'appeare great flames of fire,
Where in diſpayre bad him goe end his life,
Murder faſt by (inflamde with rage and ire,)
To kill him, readie with a bloodie knife:
Waters to drowne himſelfe and rid all ſtrife:
The Romaines hands t'eſcape, there is no hope;
Hang thy ſelfe (quoth diſpayre) here is a rope.

Beholde

Beholde this chamber wherein thou doeſt lye:
A thouſand wayes there is to end thy woe,
See there a tower ſtately, ſtanding hye,
Thy ſelfe from top thereof thou ſoone mayſt throw,
Here, ſtab thy ſelfe thy valour greate to ſhow:
Or cut thy throate, or braynes do knocke from head,
No ioyes in lyfe, in beſt caſe when th'art dead.

Acts of diſtreſſed ſoules, poſſeſt by deſpayre, running through their ſences.

Diſpayre at length the victory did gayne,
And Hanniball did geeue conſent to dye:
Diſtreſſed he paſt hope, did thinke life vaine,
With ſhame to liue, that late in honours hye
Did ſit, and now to dwell in miſerie,
With them who were his cruell deadly foes:
He prayed diſpayre ſome way elſe to diſpoſe.

His wretched life, thoſe former meanes rehearſt
He liked not, (when ſighing breath'd for ayre:
Both head and heart, of *Hannibal* quick pearſt)
Then what ſaieſt thou vnto a potion fayre?
A bolle of wine, carrouſe, drinke to deſpayre,
Sorrowes are drie; this draught will quench all ſtrife:
Thus poyſoned, he did leaue his loathed life.

Hannibal poyſoned himſelfe.

Ah wretched ſtate, vaine worldes vading ioyes,
High for to be, auailes nothing at all,
Thy pompes and glorie, are but trifeling toyes,
For record take we, worthy *Hannibal*,
And many moe whom fortune hath made fall:
She lifteth high, and ſmileth, when a frowne,
Makes *Ceſar* hop beſides his ſeate and crowne.

The ambition of antiochus, King of Assiria, who also would gouerne the King of Egipt, being but yet a childe, minding thereby to obtaine the kingdome to himselfe.

Antiochus dead, *Antiochus* againe
Succeeded him, who likewise vndertooke
In Egypt, chiefe next to the King to raigne,
Yet vnder age, his state to ouer looke:
But th'Egiptians, would not this thing brooke,
They seeing his sleights, and where about he went,
To Rome in hast, once more for succour sent.

Popilius Lenas charge the Senate fro,
Ambassage went, with that great King to speake,
By Romanes power, he coniur'd him to goe,
And his great siege from *Alexandria* breake:
Antiochus fear'd himselfe to be too weake,
Desired time, to be aduis'd thereon
To answer him, to stay, or else be gone.

Popilius then a rod held in his hand,
With haughtie looke beheld the King in face,
And round about, in place where he did stand,
A circle on the ground therewith did trace:
Antiochus (quoth he) say on a pace,
Ere I out of this circle set one foote;
Straight answer me, delayes shall nothing boote.

Romes Ambassador, feareth the great King of Assiria with a word.

This Scarbrough warning put the King in feare,
Which made him to *Popilius* straight agree,
His siege forthwith in all the hast to reare,
And Egypt all, to leaue in vnitie.
By writers loe these things recorded be,
To shew what might, and rule, the Romanes bare
By destinie, or through their vertues rare.

For

For at this time, their rule did ſtretch ſo farre,
Inuading ſtill the world euery where,
Who did not yeeld themſelues, the rod of warre
Should draw out blood, and bring them vnder feare:
The world, they ſeemde in ſunder for to teare,
Raigning alone, as ſoueraignes, and chiefe,
As after here, it ſhall be ſhewed in briefe.

Phillip King of Macedo (who but late
Rehearſed is) ambitiouſlie now bent,
To liue as King within his owne eſtate,
Did thinke himſelfe too ſtraight ſhut vp and pent,
Of promiſe made before time did relent:
League with the Romanes brake, and purpoſde warre
If he had liu'd, but death his courſe did barre.

But (loe) his ſonne, *that next him did ſucceede,
Incited oft to take that cauſe in hand,
As heyre vnto the warre, at laſt agreed,
Of Macedons he raiſde a mightie band:
Emilius Paulus, did his power withſtand,
Orethrew his hoaſt, and priſoner tooke him tho
With wife, and children, greatly to their woe.

His breach of promiſe puniſhed after in his ſonne, called Perſeus, ſolicited by his nobles, after his fathers death, to take in hand this warre.

Return'd to Rome, triumphing with his praye,
Where, for ſurname, Macedonique was cal'd
Still after that, and from that ſelfe ſame daye,
Macedo ſtate to Rome was full inſtal'd,
Dalmatia after, alſo was enthral'd
By *Naſica*, *Cornelius*, ſo namde,
Whoſe force was ſuch, as he thoſe people tamde.

CAP.

CAP. 7.

The third and laſt warre of Carthage, when the City was quight ſubuerted and razed to the ground.

WHen time by fates, vnto his period reacheth,
To top of wealth, or bottome of all woe,
A rule moſt firme vnto the world teacheth,
Nature, ne arte, can alter or forgoe,
Vnleſſe that he moſt high diuine ſay no:
Who ruleth fates, who guideth time and all,
Who builded firſt, and laſt ſhall make to fall.

Sixe hundreth yeares and fower (now) it was,
Since building firſt of noble Rome began.
Carthage once more deuiſde to bring to paſſe,
To regaine that, which late the Romaines wan:
Force they prepare, with all the ſpeede they can,
Their neighbours vexe, with *Maſſiniſſa King,
The Romaines friend, and thus themſelues they bring

To vtter ruine: for now it was debated
In Senate houſe, to ſaue, or to deſtroy
Carthage, when at the laſt it was dilated
For Romaines weale, to make cleare all annoy,
After that time chiefe, magiſtrate, or roy,
Should gouerne more, or dwelling there be found,
Commiſsion was, to raze it quite to th'ground.

*Who at this inſtant gaue vnto thē a great ouerthrow, which weakened them ſore to withſtand this laſt warre.

Bellonaes face now frounde with tyrannie,
Behold th'ambitions, rightly in their kinde,
That to aspire, regardes no miserie,
Or woes, or wracke of others, so their minde
*Suffised be, which with a blast of winde
Is ouerturnde, and vanisheth away,
Not knowing how soone may come their own decay.

*Ambition is neuer sufficed till death.

But such the nature and condition, is
Of earthly mindes, t'enioy what they delight,
Forward to run, not thinking ought amisse,
Should them betide, or once their purpose spight,
And certes we see, oft times doth run out right
Without a stop, or any stay at all,
Those things decreed, by destenie to fall.

The wise foreseeth destinie, but fooles fall in their folly.

As here the Romaines, purposing this war:
All doubtes debated, into Afrique sent
To Libia coast, when Carthage saw a far
Romes force, and knowing the Senates full intent,
Amazde they were, now this, then that way bent:
One part resolu'd their cittie to defend,
With fame, their liues, and miseries to end.

The league of peace some seeke to hold, their ire
Some sue t'asswage, and to that ende doe make
Long suites and plaintes: (and last with teares desire)
Bringing pledges, in fauour them to take,
But all in vaine, denied, with griefe they quake
Distressed thus, prouisions all were scant,
Of friends abroad, they had as great a want.

A great nũber of their Children according to the last trues.

Onely a few; but diſcord cauſ'd their wrack,
When warres firſt gan, then brake they vnitie:
One ſide, forwards did draw, the other back,
Which thing now laſt, wrought all their miſerie:
Famine, with plagues, murder, and trecherie,
Which to recure, was now (alas) too late,
When firſt their folly, laſt brought their finall fate.

Cenſorino, *Martio*, and *Mamilio* were
Chiefe in this warre, who carthage firſt beſet:
Whoſe fortunes, for the ſpace of foure yere
Was loſſe moſt part, ſmall honour did they get:
Though toyle they took, in colde, in drie, and wet,
Till *Scipio* young, who was th'adopted ſonne
Of *Scipio*, that before had Afrique wonne.

Seem'd for to tread, and trace the ſteps aright
Of his great Vncle, or elſe his Graundſire:
For in theſe Carthage laſt warres, did acquight
Himſelfe ſo well, the army did admire
His ſeruice there, a Trybune then no higher,
Whoſe virtue did mongſt them ſuch glorie gaine,
As ſole Empire, by Romes voyce did obtaine.

The people deſired him for hope onely of the former, Scipio who conquered Afrique before.

Ore all th'army at ſiege of Carthage tho
But thereto would the Senat not aſſent,
The people by treaties deſired ſo,
Or elſe perforce, would cauſe them to conſent:
Clayming olde cuſtome, laſtly were content,
Applauding much, their captaine newly choſe,
For Rome to fight gainſt their long mortall foes.

When

When *Scipio* (thus) had of this warre full chatge,
Within the campe, he framed orders new:
In friendly sort, he made vnto them large
A speach, commending of their valor true,
Eke what requir'd, in souldiers to be due:
Purging from them the vicious, idle all,
Who through corruption, might th'armie thrall.

The true patterne of a most noble Captaine.

Which done preparde by sea, and eke by land,
For the assault, which to defend, with might
The Carthaginians, lost time on no hand,
But fought, and wrought t'offend by day and night:
To Romanes they did many waies worke spight:
But all in vaine, since fates would haue it so,
That Romanes force, the citie should o'rethro.

But like as time of euery thing makes end,
So now of Carthage, fast came on the fine,
Besiegde with out, within themselues they bend
To iarre (alas) of vtter ruine a signe:
Strength fayld, and with dispayre, they gan to pine:
Yet long, and oft, they did the Romanes grieue,
Whom *Scipio* by his valor did relieue.

Where Magistrates are not obeyed with a confusion commeth finall destruction.

Succour by land and sea, from them he tooke,
Brake downe the walles, entred the citie in:
When terror (loe) the Carthaginians strooke,
Like people mad, to runne the doe begin,
In desperate case, to loose all, or all win,
Killing, and kild, at length the Romanes gaine,
The maistrie, and the citie to obtaine.

The end of disobedience to the Magistrates in a common welth, is many miseries.

Which to beholde, what heart but would lament,
To see how Carthage stoode in wofull case,
Her stately fort cal'd Birsa, torne, and rent,
And houses sackt before the owners face:
Huge flames of fire, rising in many a place,
A woefull thing for to beholde with eye,
Smoake dim the ayre, and flames to reach the skie.

The nature of fury once conqueror.

Great was the slaughter, made by Romaines all,
In euery streete, ran murder, blood, and fire,
The sillie babes, from mothers breastes doe fall,
Husbands, and wiues asunder doe retyre,
Brothers, and friendes, and sisters, pay the hyre
Of death, (alas) a griefe it was to see,
The cities ruine, and their great miserie.

The miserie of disordered people, euen their owne enemies, do often lament to beholde.

Some with the sword, some midst the flame to burne:
A spectacle most horrible to rue,
Both magistrates, and people, dying, mourne,
Of former welfare, their ilfare last to view:
Scipio himselfe shed teares, with griefe that grew,
To see the ruine of that citie olde,
Late rich and fayre, welnie laid flat on molde.

On earth, nothing permanent.

Continued had seuen hundreth yeares and more,
Flourisht most braue, with plentie of each thing,
And had commaund, ore kingdomes, cities store,
Rul'de eke by sea, as chiefe imperiall King,
With store of ships, that riches home did bring,
All in short space consumde, and ruinde quight,
Subiect vnto blinde fortunes cruell spight.

Which

Which well may ſhew, the ſtate of kingdomes all,
Though nere ſo rich, ſo populous and ſtout:
But fortune can, and hath made them to fall,
And welnie razde, both names and places out,
Recount we will, ſome chiefe among the rout;
What is become, of Troyes pompe and pride,
Of *Priam* King, and all his power beſide.

Aſiria that Monarchie ſo great,
The Perſian, Mede, and Macedonian King
In battaile that *Darius* ſtout did beate,
And all the world, did ſubiect to him bring,
Carthage may here draw with them in one ſtring:
Thus worketh time, change, and chance, of each thing,
Baſe, high to raiſe, more faſter downe to bring.

Thus Carthag (loe) came to her finall ende,
Razde to the ground: to Rome rich ſpoyles were brought
That were of choyſe * and *Scipio* eke did ſend
Scicilians too, braue ſtatutes finely wrought,
And ornaments, the Carthaginians, cought
Long ſince from them, which antique were and olde,
Which they by force, from them alſo did holde.

The image of Apollo, of fine gold pillars of golde, of the waight of 1000. talents, with innumerable other ſpoyles, beſides thoſe taken by the ſouldiers.

In Rome was ioy for this great victorie,
With high and low, *Scipio* did triumph gayne,
His prayſes were extended to the skie,
With peoples voyce, and ſound of trumpes amayne,
For ſurname (alſo) was giuen him *Africane:*
Becauſe an end he made of ſo great warre,
Whereby Romes glorie ſtretcht exceeding farre.

CAP. 7.

The conqueſt of Achaia, the razing of the city *Corinth, warres in Portugall, Spayne, and with the ſlaues in Scicilia, the razing of Numantia in Spaine.*

WHen all theſe warres of Carthage ended were,
Th'acayan people gathered head amaine,
In Greece, and there an armie they did reare
Againſt Romes ſtate, whoſe brauing to reſtraine,
Lucius Mummius Conſull, leaue did gaine
To fight with them, of Romes force was he chiefe,
Who them o'rethrew vnto their paine and griefe.

Their countrey ſubiect vnto Rome they yeelded,
Corinth chiefe citie principall of Greece:
Hundreth of yeares full many, had been builded,
With ſack and ſpoyle, his ſouldiers did it fleece,
Burning the ſame, left ſtanding not one peece:
And after razde the ſame quight with the ground,
No dwelling left, in it for to be found.

Lucius Mummius, had for ſurname Achaique.

About which time, in Portugall there was,
A perſon ſtout, *Viriatus* cal'd by name,
But meane of birth, yet ſo it came to paſſe,
That from a ſhepheard, grew to ſo great fame,
And with his force, the Romanes oft did tame,
But he by treaſon ſlaine, and not by fight,
Which cauſ'd that countrey, fall to Romanes right.

Portugall ſubiect to Rome.

Not

Not far from thence, in Spayne a towne did ſtand,
Numanitia cal'd, which long time warres did hold
With Romanes force, fighting with equall hand:
Both one, and other, gaynde as fortune would:
The Romanes tooke diſdaine, a poore towne ſhould
Braue them ſo long, and not to haue it tane:
Thither was ſent ſtout *Scipio* * *African*,

* 14. Yeares after Carthage deſtroyed, and in the 622. of Romes foundation

At whoſe aproach, diſorder great was found
The army in, that at the ſiege did lie,
Which he reformde, and then by trumpets ſound,
With ſharpe aſſault Numantiaes force did trie:
Did take the ſame, the people mercie crie,
His ſouldiers ſpoyl'd, and ſacked euery place,
And afterward did clearely it deface.

About this time within Scicilia iſle,
Bondmen, and ſlaues, did make a great vprore,
Them to appeaſe was vſed many a while,
Their number did increaſe, ſtill more and more:
But yet an armie, was raiſ'd vp before,
For to ſubdue their power and their ſtrength,
Whom Conſul *Fuluius* pacified at length.

When the foote will riſe againſt the head, cut it off on the ground, any more to tread.

CAP.

CAP. 9.

The second warres in Asia; the death of Scipio *African*: *Warres with Iugurth King of Numidia, and warres in Germanie, France, and other places.*

SOone after this, in Asia warre was mou'd,
On the behalfe of *Attalus* the King,
Who by his will had giuen to be prou'de,
His kingdome, crowne, and euery royall thing,
The Romanes too; but one a plea did bring
Against that case namde *Aristonicus*:
But Rome replyed, and brought an action thus:

With armed men to trie the matter out:
Aristonicus orecome, and brought to yeld:
Perpenna Consul with his Romane rout
Captiued him, in battaile on the field;
In the yeare of Rome, 625. Which yeare following, to death (too soone) did yeeld
Scipio, as he within his house tooke rest,
Strangled t'was thought, by some whom he lou'd best.

Not much aboue fiftie sixe yeares of age,
(Loe valiant wightes, foule fortunes cruell spight)
Rome was perplext with dolor, griefe, and rage:
Both the other, Scipio and this, dyed in the flower of their age. And as some write, in skies appear'd a sight,
It's said the sonne kept not his course aright,
How ere it was, the losse was great to Rome,
So time brings too, all earthly things their doome.

In

In France ensuing, after this also,
The Consull *Fabius* gain'd a battell great:
And *Gracchus*, Tribune of the people, tho
A man most rare, on matters graue to treate,
By Enuies rage, some did him cruell threate:
For slaine he was, about diuiding lands:
The wise we see, cannot shun malice hands.

And now began the warres of *Iugurth* stout,
Which *Salust* doth at large most plainly show,
Where may be seene great matters brought about,
And of the rest before past on a row
In other workes, who will them reade may know:
Why this small worke was writ, one cause was chief,
Romes rising high to be declar'd in brief.

Iugurth K. of Numidia, a countrey in Afrique, appertaining sometime to the Carthaginians.

But *Iugurths* warre, (which next did fall in chase)
Calphurnius first did take the same in hand,
Who Consull was, and after him had place
Cecilius Metellus, strongly mand:
But lastly *Marius*, with his warlike band
Orethrew his host, with many a deadly wound,
Ending the warre, had *Iugurth* prisoner bound.

Calphurnius.

During which warre with this Numidian king,
The Germanes high, and low, gan to molest
Italia soyle, and mightie troopes did bring,
In France also, that countrie to infest:
The Romanes had by them vnquiet rest,
Great slaughter oft, amongst them they did make,
Chief Captaines many, were forst their liues forsake.

Slaughter and ouerthrowes of the Romaines, by the Germanes.

But (*Marius*, Conſull foure times now choſe,
Gaue them repulſe, and laſt their power orethrew:
The Almanes hie, were ſlaine and ſoone did loſe,
At Aix in Prouence, where their ſtrength they drew:
In Lombardie, at Lyſieres, did rue
The other ſort, which done, afreſh did grow
New warres, that ouer all Italie did flow.

Thoſe people that vpon the ſoyle did dwell,
In ſundrie partes, which often heretofore
Be nam'de,* began againe for to rebell:
With much adoe appeaſde was their vprore,
And being reduc'de to quiet, as before:
Swift time that doth begin, and end all thing,
A dangerous warre, againſt Romes ſtate did bring.

The Latines Samnites, Toſcanes, Vtientes, Eques, Faliſques, and others, now ſuch countries as are about Rome, Florence, Genua, Mantua, Ferrara Sienna, and others.

CAP. 10.

The warres with Mithridate King of Pontus,

vpon which grew the ciuill warres in Rome, betweene Sylla and Marius: of warres in Portugall, and the vtter ouerthrow of Mythridate the great, King of Pontus.

IN Kingdomes rule, moſt ſtrange is fortunes chance,
Fleeting, vnſure, not to be thought with hart:
Euents each day, both to, and fro, do glance:
Sores thought well ſalu'd, elſwhere vnknowen do ſmart:
Truſt treaſon proues, and plaies a tragique part
With ſecret ſleights: Ambition worketh wiles,
Faith proueth fraudes, and friendſhips are but guiles.

Mythri-

Mythridate King of Pontus, valiant, ſtout,
With armie ſtrong, did giue two Kings the foile,
Gaue them the chaſe, their ſeate and kingdome out:
One of * Bythinia, the other of the ſoyle
Of * Cappadoce, their countries both did ſpoile:
Which warre, ſo ſore the ſtate of Rome did trouble:
First ſtrife, next hate, and after murders double.

* Two countries in Aſia.

These wretched Kings diſtreſſed thus with woe,
In league and friendſhip, were with Romanes knit
Vnto their aide, perforce did driue them * to:
But here marke fortune when ſhe liſt to flit,
Who frowning ſeemde, on Romanes ſide to ſit,
For warres abroade, to hurt them did begin,
And iarres more ill, at home themſelues within.

* The Romanes.

Strife did ariſe two captaines ſtout,
Which after grew to warre, and deadly wound:
Note here the fruites ſedition bringeth out,
And where likewiſe ambition taketh ground:
The bodies ſicke, whereas the heades vnſound.
Rome had good cauſe to looke both pale and wan,
Neuer ſo plagude, ſince firſt their ſtate began.

Ciuill diſcord, the onely miſchiefe of all common-wealths, & which bringeth therein, deſtructions, ſooner then any other plague.

Stout *Mythridate* with kings chaſe not content,
But farther runnes, into the Romanes land;
Long t'was before the Senate could conſent,
Who for this warre, as leader chiefe ſhould ſtand:
On partes they were, on this ſide, and that hand,
Sylla ſome choſe, becauſe of noble race,
Some *Marius*, rather to ſupply the place.

Contentiõ cauſe of hate and reuenge.

Betweene theſe two, began Romes wofull ſtate:
(Here may be ſeene what ciuill diſcords breede)
Sylla had preſt his armie at Romes gate,
Marius conſtrain'd to flye away with ſpeede,
Perforce was ſuch, and ſo hard grew his meede,
In a ſmall boate, as faſt as he could hye,
To Afrique coaſt, away from Rome did flye.

So *Sylla* had of *Pontus* warre the charge,
And thither marcht with *Mithridate* to fight,
One poiſon driuen out by another, and yet the griefe not cured.
Abſent from Rome: *Cynna*, whoſe power was large
That time Conſull, began the ſtate to ſpight,
Stirring vp ſtrife, but was ſoone put to flight
By *Octauian*, who in office with him was,
Out of the citie to *Cynna* gaue the chaſe.

Marius on this returned from exile,
His power with *Octauian* did vnite,
In Rome committing many parts moſt vile:
The fruites of ciuill diſcord.
Wrong bare the ſway, and did orepreſſe the right,
Murder, and theft, was done in open ſight:
They Conſuls choſe, and did what ere they luſt,
Their will was law, that euery thing diſcuſt.

Sylla this while in warre gainſt *Mithridate*,
The Romanes loſſe, in part did get againe:
Hearing of Romes foule broyles and troubled ſtate,
Faſt homeward hied, to eaſe that grieuous paine:
A quiet ſtate the meane while.
And when he had, for moſt orecome and ſlaine
His enemies, that gainſt him did reſiſt,
Bare ſway alone, and then did what he liſt.

Thus

Thus one gap ſtopt, a worſer breach is made,
One tempeſt paſt, a fouler ſtorme doth riſe:
One drowning ſcapte, a gulfe more ill to wade:
One ill foreſeene, a vilder blinds the eyes:
One foe found out, a crueller lurking lyes:
One canker heal'd, out breakes more peſtlent ſore:
Marius was ill, *Sylla* could be no more.

True is an olde ſaying, ſeldome comes the better.

For when the winde tempeſtuouſly doth blow,
Oreturning towers, houſes trees and all:
Thoſe harmes paſt ore, incontinent doth flow
A mightie floud, by raine continuing fall,
Drencheth vp beaſts on fields, and in the ſtall,
Drowning both corne, and fertile medow ground,
One common loſſe doth make a grieuous wound.

Marius windlike at firſt did blow and rage,
Which tempeſt little calm'd, ſcarſe ouerpaſt:
Sylla not bent, that ſo it ſhould aſſwage:
But after blaſts, brings flouds of raine as faſt,
The woolfe full pancht, the beare take his repaſt:
Who hunger bides? but weaker beaſts among
The rauening ſort, oppreſt by open wrong.

Sylla his en'mies ſharply did purſue,
Some baniſht were, and on their goods ſet price,
Their children eke that after ſhould enſue,
He quite deſpoyl'd for euer to ariſe
Office, or rule to beare in any wiſe:
No man what ere might ſafe enioy his ſtate,
Or life, if once againſt him he bare hate.

Reuenge ioyned with ire.

So farre forth was his heart enflam'd with ire,
Marius being dead, part of his carkaſſe tho,
(Such furie did his raging mind inſpire)
He cauſde into a riuer to be throw:
Behold reuenge to mortall men a foe,
Neere ſatisfied, vntill ſhe haue her will,
Of will reſtrainde, with griefe her ſelfe doth kill.

Thus *Sylla* got the victorie at length,
Dictator made, and had the chiefeſt place
For to command, and now againe in ſtrength:
Rome gan to grow, and mutinies to race,
But yet farre of, an Exile in diſgrace
With *Sylla*, nam'de* *Sertorius* ſtout and fierce,
With warre did ſeeke the Romanes ſtate to pierce.

*Preſcribed by Sylla.

In Portugall an armie he did wage,
Got many townes, in warres hauing great skill:
For to appeaſe this vnlookt for outrage,
Pompee had charge, to worke therein his will:
Betweene theſe two, each part much bloud did ſpill,
After great fights, *Sertorius* was ſlaine
In treaſon foule, with craft caught in a traine.

A few yeares after, *Pompee* this had wrought,
All Spayne he got, and in that time alſo
Bythinia king, to earth by death was brought,
Heire to his crowne, he made the Romanes tho:
But* *Mithridate* king of Pontus ſayd no:
Who occupied Bythinia all the while,
That *Marius*, and *Sylla*, made the broyle.

*Giuing many ouerthrowes to the Romans, during the ciuill warres.

Againſt

Againſt whoſe pride, *Lucullus* Conſull went
And foyld him oft, ſpeeding ſo at the laſt,
His armie all in piecemeale cut and rent,
And from Bythinia made him hye in haſt,
In Pontus bounds, ſhutting him vp full faſt,
From whence alſo, in fight was driuen away,
Flying for ayde to the king of Armenia.

Lucullus ſtill did after him purſue,
And oftentimes with both the powers did fight
Of thoſe two kings, who thought for to ſubdue
Lucullus force: when each in others ſight
Were come, the Romanes orepreſt them by might,
The Kings enforſed to forſake the field,
Their people moſt were ſlaine, and fled, ſome yeeld.

But here by meanes of mutinie and iarre
In Romanes campe, which did *Lucullus* let,
With Pontus king to make an end of warre,
Whereby he might the gaine of glorie get,
The Senate did a meſſage ſend to fet
*Lucullus** home, and in his roome did place
Pompee, thoſe warres of *Mithridate* to chaſe.

* Liued often moſt ſumptuouſlie, &c. Not medling any more in matters of the commonwealth.

Who late before, *great fame and credite gainde,
In vanquiſhing by ſea the nauie ſtrong
Of Pirats ſtout, who had with power attainde
The ſoueraigntie of all the coaſts along
From Spayne, to *Helleſpont, there all among
Thoſe Iſles: yet further did their force extend
By land alſo, which *Pompee* brought to end.

*Pompee

*Nere vnto Conſtantinople, or beyond, which compaſſeth the one ſide of all Europe.

The

The ouerthrow of whom did much preuaile,
For Romes welfare, and for the common ſtate:
So hard beſet till then, they could not ſaile
Out from their ſhores: but brought now to this rate,
Pompee prepar'd himſelfe for *Mithridate*,
To Aſia ſped, making his power there ſtrong,
Thoſe warres to end, which Rome had vexed long.

Which entred too, he proſecuted ſo,
As in ſhort ſpace, *Mithridate* was bereft
Of hope, for ere to riſe his ſtate vnto,
When once his forces were aſunder cleft,
Small was the ſuccour tho vnto him left:
For after being beſieged by his ſonne
Pharnaces cal'd, his life he yeelded done,

Killing himſelfe. O fury foule deſpayre
That doeſt inſpire, thy ſelfe in ſoules diſtreſt:
But, what is life, ſay ſuch? a blaſt of ayre:
Foule honors ſeate, chiefe cauſe of great vnreſt.
The meane eſtate is ten times happier bleſt.
O pride of Rome, Ambitions patterne left,
Which neuer will from following race be reſt.

Vnconſtãcie of mind in miſeries, engendreth diſpayre.

Romes ambition ſtill continueth.

But yet a while, behold this mightie king
Stout *Mithridate*, how fortunes frowning ſpight,
Did at the laſt, his warres and conqueſts bring
To wretched ſtate, that fortie yeares with might,
Moſt valiantly did with the Romanes fight,
And victor oft, their Captaines many led
With him each where captiu'd, ſo well he ſped.

Treaſons

Treaſons he ſcapte,and murmurings many a one:
Of body ſtrong,to walke on foote,or ride;
No wound did euer make him ſhrinke,or grone,
To ſhun the warres, at any time or tide:
Gaynſt poyſoning,he poyſon did prouide,
Wherewith when as he would his life haue ended,
No power at all,by poyſon was extended.

His ſonne (as is rehearſt) *Pharnaces* nam'de,
Vſurping now his crowne and dignitie,
Mythridate ſaw his wracke in ſuch ſort fram'de,
Fearing to fall,in farther miſerie,
Into the Romaines hands by trecherie,
Drew forth the venim,which he euer bare
About his ſword,began it to prepare.

Two of his daughters being faſt him by,
Did pray the King that they might firſt of all
Take taſte thereof,the potion for to trie,
(Loathing their liues to ſee their fathers fall)
He would not yeeld,but they would needes enthral
Themſelues to death,and dranke and preſent dyed,
The ſelfe ſame thing, by *Mythridate* was tryed

But would not worke,his body long before
He ſo prepar'de,againſt all poiſon ſtrong,
For to withſtand all treaſon,enuie bore
Againſt his ſtate,who ſought all meanes by wrong
T'abridge his dayes,but fortune made him long
Happie to liue,vnhappie for to die,
From Empire ſo to fall in miſerie.

By this King,was inuented the triacle now vſed, called by his name.

Vanquisht with griefe, which long before his hart,
Ne bodie could, the Romanes legions great
Orecome, by practise, policie, or art,
Friends, and his souldiers forsooke him, by meanes of his son who vsurped the crowne.
And now (quoth he) loe what doth me most freate:
Faithles souldiers, children vnkind entreate
Me too, my friends vnfaithfull to me are:
These foes I flye, rather then life to spare.

Vnto a Duke that stood vnto him neere,
(Quoth he) to me thou euer hast been iust,
From liuing any longer rid me cleere,
Lest Romanes tread my glorie in the dust,
Ore me a king to triumph as they lust:
Since poyson will not end my wretched life,
Helpe me by bloudie stroke to cease all strife.

The Duke bewayled *Mithridate* with teares,
Yeelding his helpe, to rid him of his woe:
To his right breast, with trembling hand he beares
The bloudie blade, that did his life vndoe:
Mithridate with a stroke, draue it into
His breast, when as the liuely sprite outbrast:
Thus this great king, fortune with spight downe cast.

What therefore bootes long life with troubled state,
Though riches, wealth, and honor men possesse?
The longer life, the greater strife
What doth auaile long life, without debate,
In pleasure, ioy, neuer to feele distresse?
In weale, or woe, let life be more or lesse,
Death is all one, at first, as tarie long,
Since dye we must, mid woes small ioyes among.

CAP.

CAP. 11.

The diſturbance of Romes eſtate by the conſpiracie of Catiline, Ieruſa'ems tribute to Rome, warres by Iulius Ceſar in Germany, France and England, by Pompé the King of Egypt was reſtored to his kingdome.

LIke as the day(when freſh *Aurora* ſpreds
Her curtaines large)expelling darke nights ſhade:
Bright *Phœbe* doth riſe from chamber and vnbeds
Himſelfe abroad,with blaſing rayes,doth glade
Aſlant the earth:where length of ſhadowes made:
By miſtie cloudes,all vaniſh quite away
Rough winds ariſe,it proues a ſtormy day.

Through heate perhaps,a thunderclap may ſound:
Or els rough *Æol* raiſe a mightie wind,
With flouds of raine faſt powring on the ground:
That heards of cattell ſcarſe can finde
Shilter to ſaue their bare backs(thinly linde)
When as thoſe beaſts that feeding lye in ſtall,
Recks not the ſtorme,how great ſo ere it fall.

The weakeſt alwaies goes to the wall.

So fareth fates: faire weather now foule proue,
Stormes paſt,there comes a quiet calme againe,
Seaſons and times ſuch earthly chances moue:
So Romes high ſtate now whole,then ſicke with paine.
In worldly life,cares be our daily gaine:
Lawes,for the good of common weales firme ſeated,
Through ciuill ſtrife their right vſe are defeated.

Ciuill ſtrife a deſtroyer.

As *Pompee* had thoſe broyles and iarres late ended,
Seditious fire began to light againe:
Now *Catiline* by * coniuration bended
A number moe (their countries peace to ſtaine)
The ſtate of Rome to ſpoyle, ambitious braine:
But *Cicero* who Conſull was that time,
Detected them of that moſt heynous crime.

*Gathereth a crew, diſcontented through idlenes and voluptuouſneſſe.

But *Catiline* to *Toſcane* came by flight,
Gathering freſh crewes of wretches all forlorne:
Gainſt whom *Anthonius*, (Conſull) went to fight,
By whoſe great valour in pieces cut, and torne
The rebels were, (vnhappie wretches borne)
But fates to men, doe aye alot ſuch chance,
That by wrong meanes, themſelues thinke to aduance.

The reward of rebellious perſons diſturbing the quiet eſtate of the common wealth.

And in this yeare fine *Cicero* Conſull was
Ieruſalem, and all Iudea land,
(Great *Pompees* power atchieu'de and brought to paſſe)
Did tribute pay vnto the Romaines hand:
Octauian eke as you ſhall vnderſtand,
(Who Emperour was in proceſſe following here)
Receiu'de his birth, at Rome in this ſame yere.

Fiue yeares after *Gabinius*, and *Piſo*
Conſuls were choſe, when as the * Swyſers bold,
Did caſt their courſe, by * Prouence for to go
Farder in France, whereas they ment to hold
Their biding place (ſay nay who ſo would)
By reaſon of the fertile ſoile and ground,
Great foyſon there of fruites, in ſeaſon found.

*A people in Germanie.

* A Countrey in France very fruitefull.

Whom

Whom to forbid t'abide or there to reſt,
Iulius Cæſar raiſde an armie ſtrong,
Commaunded by the Senate, ſoone was preſt:
And in ſhort ſpace the Swyſers came among,
Their power moſt dead, on earth he laid along,
And after that to *Arioviſt* alſo,
An Almane King he gaue like ouerthrow.

Iulius Cæſar, his firſt charge in warre in Germanie.

Beſides theſe two, he other battailes fought,
In parties moe of Germanie, and France,
Neere riuer Rhyn, his enemies he brought
Subiect, which farre his glory did aduance:
From thence with power, ore Ocean ſeas did glance,
And did arriue among the Brytanes then,
With whom to fight, he found them matchleſſe men:

Cæſar fortunate in al his warres.

Cæſar in England.

But yet in fine, he did ſubiect that Iſle
Ere he return'd, and letters thence did write
To Rome, (which were conueyed in ſhort while)
The firſt day of September to recite,
To *Cicero*, which he receiu'de in ſight
Vpon the nine and twentith of the ſame:
From England, in a month thoſe letters came.

Letters written to Rome from England.

Cæſar from thence return'd againe to France,
Had good ſucceſſe, the countrie quiet brought
Ere it was long, thus fortune can aduance,
Thoſe whom ſhe meanes at length to bring to nought:
About this time, th'egiptians Rome beſought
To aide their king, expeld his countrie fro
By *Archelaus*, workerof his woe.

Vnto the Senate *Pompee* ſute did make,
The king diſtreſt, for to reſtore againe:
Commanded by the Senate or councell. *Gabinius* charge thereof * muſt vndertake,
He *Archelaus*, perforce did conſtreine
For to depart, vpon a grieuous paine:
So * *Ptolome* receiu'd againe his crowne,
And royall ſeate, by *Pompees* high renowne.

The noble mind of Pompee to diſtreſſed Princes.

CAP. 12.

The Ciuill warre betweene Cæſar and Pompee.

Cæſars quieting, the ſtate of Egypt, his quicke expedition through diuers other countries his attaining to the Empire.

LIke as two Lions long without their pray,
And comming where they hunger may ſuſtaine,
Both being fierce, they will agree no way
In friendly ſort, to part the ſpoile in twaine,
High ſtomackt both, both thinke the whole to gaine,
Doe fall at ſtrife, one for the others part,
Where one, or both, doe rue their rage with ſmart.

This ciuill warre which now began to riſe
Tweene *Cæſar* ſtout, and *Pompee* cal'd the great:
Sheweth lion like, the grudge that ſmothring lies
Within the heart, which canker like doth eate:
Vntill ſuch time reuenge, breakes out in heate,
And ſets on fire, from ſmoake vnto a flame,
Neuer extinct without ſome foule diſfame.

Where reuenge taketh roote, nothing but death can ſupplant it.

This

This ground whereon this grudge began to grow,
The cauſe thus fell, ſtout *Cæſar* was reiected
Conſull to be, vntill he did beſtow
His armie, and his office laſt elected:
But hate hath meanes, that ſpight ſhall be detected,
Although ſmall cauſe important thereto long,
Right ſet aſide, hate workes by open wrong.

Hate will build on a ſmall ground to be reuenged

But this conceipt *Cæſar* held in his mind:
To yeeld his ſtrengthes, then naked ſhould he bee,
Where now before, might hap then come behind:
Yet neuertheleſſe, ye yeelded to agree,
If *Pompee* would, releaſe as well as he,
His power alſo, which *Pompee* would not yeeld.
* Haſted to France againe, and from the field

* Cæſar

Brought on his armie, came in Italie:
Tooke many townes by loue, and compoſition:
Pompee this hearing, with Conſuls both did flie,
Cæſar purſued, (there was no prohibition)
But ere he came, to make with them condition,
Embarqute they were, on ſea boord, vnder ſayle
And out of ſight, might bid to them alhayle.

For want of ſhips to ſerue his warlike turne,
He thought not good there long while for to ſtay:
But backe againe to Rome made his returne
From Durazo, (from whence they fled away)
At Rome held court long after, day by day,
Framing complaints, gainſt thoſe that did him wrong,
And offring peace the Romane ſtate among.

He

He perceiuing the Senate made ſmall count
Of what he ſpake, from Rome in haſt he ſped:
And ere t'were long at * Marcels did diſmount,
Whereas the towne gainſt him did make head:
But he by ſea an armie cauſ'de be led,
Left it beſiegde by water, and by land,
And into Spaine did iourney out of hand:

* Or Marcellis, a towne in in France, lying betweene Spayne and Italy, on the ſea coaſt.

Where *Pompees* captaines did vnto him render,
With all their forces, at his commaund to bee,
And with them haſted, whereas hope was ſlender,
At Marſeiles towne, ere he came ſought t'agree
And yeeld to him, which done, away goeth hee
To Rome againe, and in his abſence was
Dictator made, (through fates ſo brought to paſſe.)

The people (eke) the more to raiſe his fame,
Elect him Conſull, with *Seruilius* matched:
And when he had ſet euery thing in frame,
For publike weale, to * Theſſalie diſpatched,
And there a time to fight, with *Pompee* watched,
Did him orecome, ſlew all his power welnie,
Pompee enforſt to Egypt for to flie:

Partly through feare of further trouble.
* And Pharſalie where they fought.

Where raigned then, *Ptolome* his ſonne that late,
(Before rehearſt) by *Pompees* meane who was,
Reſtorde againe into his royall ſtate,
In haſt by flight *Pompee* to him did paſſe,
In hope he would with curteſie (alas)
Requite with aide, and ſuccour, at his neede
Him now diſtreſt, for that his former deede:

But

But he to whom, *Pompee* this pleasure did,
Was dead, and now this King was but a childe,
Who scarcely would to *Pompee* welcome bid:
Of hope and succour being thus beguilde,
Ingratitude, (who is a monster vilde)
Within the harts of the Egyptians grew,
Doubting mishap, in treason they him slew.

Vile wretches that durst on him so lay hand,
Whose noble hart relieu'd your wretched state:
Did you not feare, the breach of league and band
With Romanes made, but could ye him so hate
That was your friend, though destinie and fate
Did on him frowne, so in his bloud t'embrue
Your cruell handes: but you his death shall rue.

Cæsar shall not let vnreuenged goe,
Your barbarous part, though he his enemie bee:
The day shall come wherein you shall crie woe,
Ruying your state with wracke, and miserie,
For doing of so foule a villanie,
In killing him, the worlds flower chiefe,
Whom *Cæsar* (loe) bewailes with teares, and griefe.

Presenting of his head, thinke you to finde
Pardon, and peace? no, no, Egyptians base
Sprong from the stocke of some vile rascall minde:
No maruaile though like rogues the world ye trace,
Let not the earth affoord you byding place;
But wander ye, as wretches all forlorne,
Your offspring curst, and those before you borne.

No doubt thoſe plagues ſhall light vpon you all:
The Romanes who your kings oft ſuccour gaue,
Shall raze their ſeate, and euer after thrall
Their name, and make both king, and queene a ſlaue,
And farther yet, this curſe eke ſhall you haue,
Craft, and deceipt, and theft ſhall be your trade,
Vntill the gallowes, end of all haue made.

Ah worthy wight, *Pompee* the Phœnix rare,
Starre of the world, before, and euer ſince:
Both memorie, and fame, ſhall aye declare
Thy noble artes whoſe proweſſe did conuince,
Full many a realme, and prouince, king, and prince,
At twentie fiue yeares age being no more:
What one did euer match thee ſince, or before.

Pompé but young, yet a great conqueror.

For noble mind, for valour, bountie loue,
Whoſe good ſucceſſe did raiſe the Romanes ſtate:
For conſtancie which miſhaps could not moue,
For honour ſhew'de to wretched *Mythridate*,
Himſelfe his race, to many in like ſtate:
Thy vertues blazde thy noble diſpoſition,
But cruell mindes, made thereof prohibition.

The ſtately triumph Rome did make to thee,
Declarde thy fame, when thou didſt backe returne
With captiu'de kings conquer'd, thy victorie
As bright as ſunne, or blazing lampe did burne:
Which ſight to ſee, made them with griefe to mourne,
When in a chariot ſhining bright, all gold,
Set rich with ſtones, their eis might thee behold.

To sit, and when their scepters, and their crownes,
Their royall roabes, with ornaments, and all
Their stately wealth, their iewels, spoyle of townes,
Siluer, and gold, with statues high and tall
Of beaten gold, yet more to shew their thrall:
Their armours, and their weapons, broad in sight,
Tney prisoners all, orecome by thee in fight.

There was counted to be in siluer 2200. talents, after our account in money, an infinite some.

Triumphing thus, with much more in like sort,
Romes youth went first, next them the youthfull crew
Neere mans estate, then followed with great port,
Graue citizens, next Senate did ensue
Clad in their roabes, of colour bloody hue:
Many sortes moe of people in their place,
Before and after, in triumph then did trace

Besides prisoners there were 314. pledges, children of Kinges, and great Princes of countries by him ouer come, shewed in the triumph, with the images & pictures of those slaine in battaile, to represent his victories.

In order due: Those of his armie strong,
Some chiefe, on horsebacke, some on foote did goe,
Neuer the like triumph there was among
Romes conquerours, for any ouerthrow,
That giuen was to countrie, or to foe,
Yet (loe) (alas) such was his destenie,
Hated by friends, and slaine by trecherie.

What mindes haue men in honours seate that sit,
High still to clime, not knowing how soone they may
When dread is least in daungers greatest flit,
And being once fallen, soone wither and decay,
On mightie trees growes sundrie sortes of spray,
Whose rootes turn'd vp, the danger is not small,
Whē tumbling down comes bark, boughs, twigs, & al.

Pompee euen ſo oreturn'd by cruell fate
By ſuch as ſhould haue him their ſuccour lent,
His friends who loue did beare vnto his ſtate,
Branches, and boughes, firme fixt to him and bent,
Were afterward cut off, ſcattred, and rent,
As here enſuing ſhall be ſhewed in place,
If well you note, this high imperiall chace.

Cæſar purſued, and into Egypt came
With power great, the king that time in armes,
A quarrell had his ſiſters pride to tame
Cleopatra, (for ſhunning future harmes)
On either part there was ofttimes alarmes,
Which to appeaſe, *Cæſar* did them incite
Fore him t'appeare, as Iudge the cauſe to right.

In that he was Conſull of Romane ſtate:
And for before the former king that dyde
Did league contract, (aſſenting to a rate)
The Senate with, in friendſhip to abide:
But th'Egyptians, with diſdaine did ſlide
From this offer, tooke it in great diſgrace,
Their king to pleade, before a Conſuls face.

Whereon in armes they drew them out of hand,
Sought meanes *Cæſar*, like *Pompee* to orethrow:
But he withſtood them with his warlike band,
In dangers great: yet laſt did make them know
He *Cæſar* was, for victorie did blow
Vpon his ſide, the king dead, he diuided
Egypt in two, and thus it was contriued.

Cleopatra, ioynde with her younger brother,
Should both enioy the ſtate and dignitie,
The one to be as mightie as the other,
Subiects to Rome, euer after to bee:
This done, *Cæſar* departs, and after hee
Tranſportes his force, and armie out of hand,
With ſpeed moſt ſwift into Aſſyria land.

To Pontus next, and there the king orethrew,
Pharnaces nam'de, the ſonne of *Mythridate*,
(Rehearſt before) and afterwards he drew
Armenia too, and quieted that ſtate:
With Gallogreece, aſsigning them a rate.
Cappadoce, Pont, Bythinia alſo,
Romes league on paine of death not once forgoe.

The greatnes of mans minde, atchieueth many enterpriſes, thought vnpoſsible, which proueth true, that a man is but his minde.

This done, to Rome faſt making his returne,
The ſeaſon cold, in winters ſhorteſt dayes:
Deſire of rule ſo made his heart to burne,
Setting a part all manner of delayes,
From Rome, to Scicill Iſle, and there not ſtayes,
But taketh ſhip and ſayles to Afrique coaſt,
With great deſire t'encounter his en'mies hoaſt.

Cato ſlew himſelfe at Vtica, a city in Afrique, for that hee would not fall into Cæſars hands.

Pompees allies: amongſt whom, *Cato* graue
With other moe, had raiſde an armie great
To take their parts, king **Iuba* they doe craue,
Who did conſent with them his foote to wet,
In doing of which he was ſet by his ſeate:
For *Cæſar* had ore them the victorie,
The great'ſt part ſlaine, the reſt away did flie.

*Iuba, a King in Afrique, his league with Rome.

In his owne person, ere he attayned the soueraignitie of Emperor, hee had made war in three parts of the world, viz. Asia, Africa & Europe, and from them all, returned victor.

When *Cæsar* had ended this chase of warres,
Returning backe, triumphing with great spoyle,
In euery place made peace, and ceast all iarres,
And to his enemies giuen vtter foyle:
To Rome he came, and resting now from toyle,
He triumph had, and did command each where
The world throughout, all nations did him feare.

No sooner full sea, but ebbe beginneth.

Now here behold Romes Empire soueraigne,
Whose fame doth yet continue to this day:
The name of *Cæsar* still it doth retaine,
And euer shall vntill the worlds decay:
The Scriptures by the Prophets so doe say,
Interpreted by learned clerkes diuine:
But now at height, note how it did decline.

CAP. 13.

The wounding to death of Iulius *Cæsar in the Senate house.*

Ambition, cause of many miseries.

WHen bloud, when fire, whē slaughter, spoyle & sack,
Throughout the world had run to raise Rome hye,
(Alas) what woe, what miserie, and wrack,
(Vile wretchednes, and torments cruelly
Her Empire causde, causes many to dye)
Through treasons vsde, with subtiltie and craft,
And slye deceits since in the world laft.

But

But richly clad in throne Imperiall,
(As *Phabe* in skies with maieſtie doth ſhine)
Ceſar did ſit, and in his hand the ball,
Or globe did hold, for token or a ſigne,
(As ſay he might the world all is mine)
Sole to command, no match or mate had he:
Such was his minde, gaining ſole ſoueraignte.

But here began hate, enuie, and diſdaine,
The Monarch new, his greatnes to deſpiſe,
His equals late, now vaſſals, he to raigne
Alone, and they, as baſe before his eyes:
High minds, ſecret, the furies made to riſe:
Not priuatly pretending of his harmes,
Nor publikely banding with men in armes.

Honors ſeat full of dangers.

But as he in th'imperiall ſeate did ſit
In parliament, not dreading ought at all,
Pricks forth reuenge, his enemies all fit:
The tree high growne with fatall axe to fall,
Leaſt that his boughs, ſpred large with ſhade might thrall
Small vnder trees, and wood that grew him neere,
Purpoſe purſued, they would no longer beare.

Whē dread is leaſt, then is danger greateſt.

Vnto him came in number eight or nine,
Each one a dagger, bodkins ſome doe ſay:
What ere, but there, the thred they gan t'vntwine
Of that great* webbe, begun ſo many a day
Before, and now iwoue, begins away
To weare and fret, by piecemeale rag'd and torne,
As at this day baſe Baſhrags* doe it ſcorne.

*A relation to the fourth ſtaffe in the firſt Chapter of this booke. The Turkes

Thus

Thus ſunke the ſhip that floted with full ſaile,
Through ſtormes ſtird vp by furies plagues of hell:
Thus worthy *Cæſar* worlds rule bids alhaile,
Leauing the trumpe of fame, his praiſe to tell:
His vertue flyes, his name, mongſt vs to dwell:
Vpon this globe what glorie more can be,
Vertue, acts, name, left to eternitie.

CAP. 14.

The fortunate and proſperous raigne of *Octauius Auguſtus Cæſar, in whoſe time our Sauiour Chriſt was borne.*

Summer the ripener of al fruites.

WHen Summers heat, with parching flames had burnd
The earths freſh coate, deckt ſweet by *Flora* queene,
Whoſe colours gaye, to ruſſet browne was turnd,
Through drought, fire hot, each pleaſant field was ſeene
Bare backt, deep ſcortcht with chawnes, in ſteede of green
Ceres vncrownde, her garland withered ripe,
Pan, harueſt home to Swaines, had playd with pipe.

Autum, the gatherer & ſorier.

Fruites falling faſt Autum the ſame did hye,
Cleare dayes began to be o'recaſt with cloudes,
Turning to miſts, and raine deſcends the skye:
Birds couerts ſeeke, and beaſts together crowdes
Cloſe from the cold, in houſe by fire ſhrowdes
The ruſtique ſort, and greater ſwaynes beſide,
Content perforce the winters wrath to bide.

Whileſt

Whilſt chilling colde with many a bitter blaſt,
Diſroabes the trees, and baring quight the ground,
When *Saturne* with his cruell lookes doth caſt
A mantle thicke, the colour ſeene and found
White euery where, (but skies blacke) low all round
This globe vpon, and when's depending ſeene
Trees leau'd with yce, in liew of Sommers greene.

Winter the deſtroyer & ſpender.

When whiſtling windes do ſheere the tender skinne,
And razor like, piercing, doth make a raze
On ſeelie creatures, barely clad, and thinne,
Nye ſtaru'de with cold, looking with ruefull grace,
Doe wiſh the ſpring to haſten on a pace, (ſhow
Which doth enſue: when *Phœbe* warme beames doth
His force from high, to dying things below.

Then from his hole the ſeelie flye doth creepe,
For ioy to feele the warmth approaching nye,
Each creature elſe, whom winters wrath made weepe,
Reioyce cloudes paſt, beholding cleere the skye:
Beaſtes caues, fruites earth, fowles naked buſhes flie,
Mounting towards ayre, and all doe ſeeme to ſing,
The ſweeteſt time (*of all*) is in the ſpring.

Spring the quickner againe of all.

But this ſpring, the comfort of all Chriſtians, the haruеſt hath been long, God graunt many good laborers there in, that whē Autum commeth, winter following be not ſharpe.

Which ſeaſon chaunſt when *Cæſars* burning ſunne
And haruеſt toyle, began to end, and drew
Both Autumne, and his winter courſe in one,
Diſpoyling him of all his prime gaynd hue,
Octauius ſpring began the world anew:
So freſh a ſpring as neuer was before
Vpon the earth, nor euer ſhall be more.

Cæsar thus slaine, his glory laied downe low,
His force that late did through the world flie,
Ambitious mindes doth point, and as t'were show,
Their vading ioy, when they haue toucht the skie:
Great is their fall, that seeke to climbe on hie,
Restlesse their mindes, besides their bodies toyle,
Consuming time, themselues with cares do spoyle.

Planting with care and yet not knowing who shall enioy that they haue toyled for.

Octauius, who was *Cæsars* sisters sonne,
(The birth of whom recounted is before)
Such loue belike had of the souldiers wonne,
Of Legions he did gather a great store,
Reuengement of his * vncles death he bore
Secret in mind, but seemde, as though that he
Tooke armes to fight, against *Marc Antonie*.

* Iu. Cæsar.

In fauour of the publique state and weale:
But ere t'was long, th'empire did diuide
With him, and *Lepidus*, they three to deale
In causes all, before them to be tried:
Triumuirates so cald, for to decide
Matters of warre, of peace, contention, strife,
What euer els, concerned goods, or life.

Inconstancie the change of many strange chances.

Marc Antonie at this time bare such sway,
As by his power he gaue commandement,
Marcus Tullius Cicero, for to slay,
Who late in warres with power against him went:
(This same was he that was so eloquent)
But now behold how enuy sowed seede,
Quarrels betweene the Triumuirates to breede:

For

For *Lepidus*, depoſde his office fro,
Vpon ſuſpition of ſome trecherie,
Eſteem'd *Octauius* for his mortall foe:
Reuengde to be, drew to him *Antonie*,
To Egypt-ward they both in haſt did flie,
Where *Antonie* tooke after vnto wife
Cleopatra, which bred ſoule hate and ſtrife.

Diſcention cauſe of diſtruction.

Cupid (blind god) the Romanes heart did wound,
At ſight of this Egyptian (ſtately dame)
Agreeing both, conuenient time was found,
To quench deſires heate, and burning flame:
Strange may it ſeeme to ſome, the noble fame
Theſe two liu'd in, with honour, wealth at will,
All pleaſures ſought, their minds for to fulfill.

Liking and luſt cauſe of diſhonor

Fine ſumptuous feaſtes, delights, with triumpes braue:
What daintie thing was thought on, was not had:
Gold, pearle, ſtone, attyre, that hart could craue,
Nothing did want, that might their minds make glad,
Sportes were deuiſde, t'expell all cauſes ſad,
This life they led: but *Antonie* to blame
For one part plaid, which wrought his end with ſhame.

Octauius ſiſter he had eſpouſde before:
Caſting her off, th'egyptian tooke to wife,
Which now at laſt grew to a canker ſore,
A cauſe that moued *Cæſar* vnto ſtrife:
When *Antonie*, amidſt this pleaſant life
With his rich queene of Egypt we-
Dread ſet apart, fortune began te- -aring crowne:
-trowne.

Sweet meat will haue ſower ſauce

Cæſar

Cæſar his armie into Egypt lead:
Egyptians force the Romanes made to flie,
Haſt and away, who faſt did runne beſt ſped,
Cleopatra, and her braue *Antonie*,
Their high eſtate brought downe by deſtinie:
Force, and hope, faylde, their welfare to regaine,
Exceſſe was turn'd, to penurie and paine.

Delightes with careleſnes, bringes wracke and wretchednes.

Recalling both their former liues to count,
Now feeling want, reliefe to them was ſtrange:
No hope againe, vnto their ſtate to mount,
Deſpaire throughout their ſences all did range,
Working vile meanes, their wretched liues to change,
With griefe of which, ſo nipped both their hartes,
As loathing life, the ſame to death impartes.

The Empire ſole *Octauius* then did ſway;
Antonie dead, peace through the world was:
Fortie foure yeares, he raigned day by day,
And in the twentith nine, it came to paſſe
That Ieſu Chriſt, our onely Meſsias
Was borne, (for vs) of a pure virgine,
Our ſoules from hell, for to redeeme and winne.

Chriſtes birth, the ſpring of our ioyes.

The Monarch now long reſting without warre,
Nation not any durſt once ſtriue gainſt Romes ſtate,
By ſea, or land, neere hand, or yet a farre.
The firſt that did, were Germanes full of hate,
People that time, louing ſtrife and debate:
But ſubiects *Cæſar* brought them vnder yoke,
So fortunate he was, and bare ſuch ſtroke.

Some ſay that oft reuoluing in his minde,
The burden great of gouernment he bare,
Determind once, the ſame to haue aſsignde
To others, to diſcharge him of that care:
But priuate being, knew not how t'would fare,
To leade that life might be vnto him ſtrange,
Doubting beſides of Romes eſtate the change,

Of noble minde, with vertues fully fraught
Peace to obſerue, both liberall, bountie, free
To learned men, who vertue, ſought, and taught:
For in his time, moſt higeſt in degree
And perfect fine, (it's written for to bee)
The Latin tongue, but now corrupt, vnpure
To that was then, which we haue now in vre.

The praiſe of Auguſtus. Conſtancie in virtue, maketh old age long happie.

When as the terme of fortie foure yeares
Expired was, *Cæſar* at vtmoſt date
Of life, did leaue (as by record appeares)
In quiet peace his high Imperiall ſtate,
A thing (no doubt) ordainde before by fate
So for to be, for good of all mankinde,
As learned clarkes in holy writ doe finde.

CAP. 15.

The raigne of Tyberius next *Emperour.*

OCtauius dead, (whose name *Augustus* was)
Next did succeed *Tyberius* to the state,
His sonne adopt, and kinsman in like case:
It's sayd the Senate humbly did him treate,
(Vnwilling for to rule, his braines to beate,)
To take the state on him, at last agreede:
During whose raigne, there chaunst no worthy deede.

Which was for profit of the publique wealth:
But left vnto the Senate all the care,
Seeing himselfe in rich estate, and health,
Bent whole his minde to quiet life and fare,
Occasion great th'empire did appaire:
For now both Parthia, Denmarke, Poland, France,
With other moe, against Rome did aduance.

Thus may we see when as the floud is full,
It falles againe: so fares all worldly haps,
Fruites first be ripe, before men doe them pull:
In seasons faire, sudden comes thunderclaps:
In midst of ioyes, griefe all our mirth vpwraps:
And now behold of Rome the morning shine,
Past midday marke, begins for to decline.

Diuines

Diuines doe hold, that in the fifteenth yeere
Tyberius raignd, our Sauiour Iesu Christ
Did suffer death, (to make vs sinners cleere,
To dwell with him that sits in throne most highest,
Who helpes vs aye, when dangers we be nighest)
Whose Empire stands, and euer shall endure,
When worlds pompe still fleeteth, neuer sure.

Christs death, our comfortable harueſt, God grant vs grace to gather therby fruites, that in winter we dye not, but liue

CAP. 16.

The raigne of Caligula.

Caligula.

Tyberius sonne, *Caligula* so calde
Succeeded next, a most pernicious childe,
Vnto all vice he was a bondslaue thralde,
Most fit to dwell with sauage men and wilde,
A life he led, that wicked was and vilde:
Great heapes of gold, *Tyberius* in his raigne
Had got, he spent in one yeare, lewd and vaine.

Claudius.

Claudius next him supposde his vncle, he
Came to England, redue'd againe that land
That did reuolt, from Romanes soueraigntie,
The Britaines did resist him with strong hand:
But he orecame them with his Romane band,
And ere from thence did part, (vnto his fame)
A citie built, and calde it by his name.

The Brytaines reuolt from Romes gouernement.

Gloucester, so Claudius Cæsar.

Nero,

Nero.

NExt him ensued *Nero*, when once againe
The Britons bold began to warre anew:
The Romanes they did pill, and put to paine:
In France the Frenchmen also them orethrew:
A mightie wind in many countries blew,
In Syria, and also Arme[illegible],
Their forces most, were beat and shronk away.

Vertue buildeth, vice plucketh downe.

Last out of Spayne old *Galba* did retire,
Drawne on by * *Iulius Vindex*, who from France
Perswaded him to *Cæsars* seate aspire,
(See how Ambition mortall minds doe launce)
He was content, though old, (to follow chaunce)
Did march to Rome, vpon whose comming fled
Nero, who was most wretchedly found dead.

*Who was gouernor of a prouince in France, for the Romanes wrote letters into Spayne.

Whose storie full at large may well be seene,
In *Tacitus* in English fine translate,
A worthie present for a King, or Queene,
For noble Peeres, or others of high state:
His praise deseru'd, shall neuer come too late,
Who did so well, in English it reduce
For high degree, to serue for publique vse.

The onely decaye of the Empire was ciuill discord.

Virtues praise neuer dyeth.

Where is describ'd *Nero* his monstrous life:
A common-wealth, and state, in pieces torne:
Where may be seene, what fruites doe come of strife,
How broods of vice, each quiet state doth scorne,
And seeke to ruine: but subiects truly borne
Flye ciuill discord, bringing woes and spoyles:
Most foule are fowles their owne nests that defiles.

Whose increase is mightie now a dyes.

FINIS.

THE COLONIES OF BARTAS.

VVith the Commentarie of S. G. S. in diuerse places corrected and enlarged by the Translatour.

Mores hominum multorum vidit & vrbes.

LONDON,
Printed by R. F. for *Thomas Man.*
1598.

AD ILLVSTRISSIMVM HEROA, CAROLVM NOTINGHAMIAE COMItem, Equitem Georgianum, Regineæ Ma*ieſtati Regni conſultum, magnum An*gliæ Admirallium, &c.

Multa audire nequis per ſumma negotia Regni,
Qui Leo per terram es, Ancora qui per aquas.
Viue igitur præluſtris (vt es) Terráque Marique,
Et liber hic tibi ſit gratus, vt alter erat.
Viue & vince hoſtem, vicisti vt ſemper, Iberum:
Semper & in Chriſto (Carole Magne) vale.

Tui Nominis ſtudioſiſſimus

Guilielmus de Inſula.

AGAINE,

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES EARLE of Nottingham, Knight of the Garter, Priuie *Counſeller to her ſacred Maieſtie, Lord* high Admirall of England, &c.

EXcellent and moſt worthy-aduanced, the hard and troubleſome ſtudie of the lawes, whereunto I am by place deuowed, affoords me ſo ſhort onely and broken times to ſhew and ſatisfie the deſire I haue of honoring your Lordſhip, that, through the continuall enaction of your vertue, your honours daylie encreaſing do farre ſurmount and outſtrip theſe enterſpaced labours of my pen. Bound yet (my L.) by many titles to loue and honour your Houſe, euer honorable, & now in your Lordſhip repoſſeſſed of the great name your aunceſtours had, for ſome token of the great ioy my hart conceiues thereat, and eſpeciallie at this time, I haue to the *Babilon* of *Bartas*, which you did ſo graciouſlie receiue at my hands, further Engliſhed, and do here preſent vnto your excellent Honor, this booke next enſuing the other, which the Auctor entituled *The Colonies* a work (my L) worthie alſo to be countenaunced by your honorable name, and not vnmeet for a noble Knight, Stateſman and Admirall (though he were of all the world) to read,

if the great cares of ſo high place gaue leaue. For here in leſſe roome then might be thought able to containe ſo great and ſundrie matters, are plainlie ſet downe, and euen tabled-out vnto vs, the ſeuerall partes, peoples and policies of the whole earth, as they began firſt, and grew in time further to be diſtinguiſhed by the three ſonnes of *Noe* & the diuerſe ouer-creaſes of their families:

But Englands great negocies will not let
Your Lordship reade or heare much proſe or ſong:
For (as in Embleme I before haue ſet,
To paint in short what honours you belong)
BY SEA AND LAND you are the Fenſe of Sion;
By SEA her Ancor, and By LAND her Lion.
Liue then renoumed both BY SEA AND LAND,
And daunt the Spaniard as you haue tofore:
That England faſt may with your Ancor ſtand,
And by your Lion enimies be tore.
So shall you ridde the world of Tyrants threat;
Therfore be tytled Englands Charles the Great;
And alway (for ſo guarding this her Iſle)
Of Prince be graced; lou'd and ſong of Liſle,

VVho ſtill remaines your Lordships

ready at commaund.

THE COLONIES.

WHile ore th'vnpeopled vvorld I leade the fruitfull ſtocke
Of him that firſt aſſay'd the vvaters vvrackfull ſhocke;
While I by ſea and land, all in their places, range,
Diſcou'ries fortunate of manie a kingdome ſtrange:

Being to ſpeak of ſo many peoples remoues as came frō Noe, a hard matter, hee deſires the furtherance of Gods ſpeciall fauour.

And while of mighty Noe I toyle to ſpread and twine
Fro th'one to th'other ſea the many-branched vine;
O 1 what twy-lightie cloud by day ſhall guide my ſight!
What firie piller ſhall my courſe direct by night,
To Seats each peopl' ordain'd before the Paire-of-man,
Their twyfold-one eſtate in paradiſe began!
2 Thou holie-holie Flame, that ledſt the Perſian W'iſes,
Who left the coaſt parfum'd vvherout faire Tytan riſes,
To view the cradl' of him, vvhoſe youth in liuing light
For euer flouriſheth, driue hence the gloomy night
That ſeeleth vp mine eyes: and ſo my Muſe it ſhall
Search all the darker nookes of this great earthie Ball.
For though my wandring ſprite although this iourney long
Waue here and there, yet I no vvay more bend my ſong,
Nor aught do more deſire, then to direct and waine
My readers to the Childe that was Diuine-humaine.

1 *What twilighty cloud.* The Poet being to make in & out ſo manie wayes, and croſſe ſo manie ſeas and countries, huge and vnknowne, good cauſe he had to demand (as hee doth) a greater help then mans wit can affoord, ſuch as the children

of *Israell* had, a cloud by day, and a piller of fire by night, to guide them through the wilderneſſe; and ſurely God gaue him a verie extraordinarie gift, otherwiſe he had neuer bene able ſo well and brieflie to haue compriſed ſo many, hard, and worthie matters, as hee hath done, in leſſe then ſixe hundred verſes. He ſaith here further, that each peoples place of abode was ordained of God *before the paire of man* (that is *Adam* and *Eue*) had receiued in paradiſe their *twifold-one* beginning: that is, before *Adam* was created of earth, and *Eue* of one of his ribbes: noting thereby, how of one they were made two in creation, and after of two one by marriage. And ſo before the world was made, the Lord had in his eternall decree marked and skored out the dwelling places of all people: it remained therefore that the ſame decree ſhould be accompliſhed, as appeared afterward.

2 *Thou holy-holy Flame.* The Pole-ſtarre is the marriners guide: but here the Poet asketh another maner helpe to ſhew him the right way in his trauell: and glancing at the maruellous new ſtarre that appeared to the wiſemen that came out of the Eaſt, to ſee and worſhip our Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt then borne in Bethlem, he calleth on the holy Ghoſt the true light of our vnderſtanding, auerring that although the matter which hee hath taken in hande, conſtraines him to diſcourſe ſomtime of one thing, and ſometime of another, yet is Ieſus Chriſt the chiefe marke he aymeth at, vnto whom his deſire is to lead his readers, as alſo whatſoeuer is ſet vs downe in the doctrine of *Moſes*, the Prophets and Apoſtles, tendeth to the ſelfe ſame end. This the Poets holie deſire makes much to the ſhame of thoſe that hauing themſelues an vnclean heart, by ſetting their filthy workes in print, defile alſo the eyes and eares of many, whom (as much as in them lies) they lead vnto the diuell.

A compariſon fitly ſhewing th'effect of that aſtoniſhment befel the buil-ders of Babell.

As when the skie orecaſt vvith darke ſome cloudy racke,
A vvoods heart thorow-ſtrikes vvith ſome great thunder-cracke,
The birdes en'n all at once their neaſt and pearch forſake,
And through the troubled aire they flote for feare, and quake,

One

One here, another there; their pinions whizzing ſound
Is noyſed all about: no greiſell Turtl' is found
Together with her make; with downie callow feather
Some yong ones dare aſſay to vvraſtl' againſt the vveather.
Right ſo[3] the men vvho built the Babylonian tower,
Perceiuing Gods great voice in thunder-claſhing ſtower,
Of their confounded ſpeech, each barbarous to either,
Betake them to their heeles, all fearfull altogether.
Some to the left hand run, and ſome run to the right,
All tread th'vnhaunted earth, as God ordaind their flight.
For[4] that great king of heau'n, vvho long ere creature breath'd
In priuie counſell had this vnder-world bequeath'd
Vnto the kind of Man, could not at all abide it,
To be a den of theeues, or that men ſhould deuide it
By dreadfull dint of ſword, and eu'ry people border
This thickned Element beaſtlike and out of order:
But, fire of getting barr'd, as did himſelfe deuide,
Sem, Cham, and Iaphet held all this the vvorld ſo vvide:
[5]To Sem vvas giu'n in fee the day-beginning Eaſt,
To Cham befell the South, & Iaphet gain'd the Weſt.

Why god wold not haue the poſteritie of Noe ſtay in the plaine of Sénar

The earth deuided betweene the ſonnes of Noe.

3 *The men who built.* That which the Poet ſaith concerning th'affright of theſe builders, is implied by the words of *Moſes* Gen. 11. 8. they ceaſſed to build: by the one is the other vnderſtood: for vpon the ſudden chance of ſo ſtrange a confuſion, they were ſcarred, as with a thunderclap, and after by neceſſity conſtrained to ſunder themſelues. Yet I am of their opinion, who thinke the diuerſitie of tongues is to bee conſidered, not in euerie particular builder, but only in families. As that the goodneſſe of God was ſuch in his iudgement, that the builders departing thence, each led his wife and children with him, who vnderſtood and ſpake as hee did, otherwiſe mans life could hardly haue bin ſuſtained. They alſo that parted furtheſt at the firſt from thoſe of *Noes* ſucceſſors that were not leagued in this preſumptuous enterpriſe, ſooneſt forgat all their former language. And true it is, that at the firſt they ſundered not all verie farre one from another: but, as it pleaſed

God more and more to encreaſe them, they ſought further & further for new countries to dwell in, and all by the ſecrete direction of the wonderfull prouidence of God.

4 *That great king of heau'n.* Hee reacheth euen to the firſt cauſe of the Colonies and diuers-way-partings of *Noes* poſteritie. Straight after the flood God bleſſed *Noe* and his children and ſaid, *Encreaſe and multiply, and fill the earth: and the feare of you, and the dread of you ſhall be vpon euery beaſt of the earth, and vpon euery fowle of the heauen, vpon all that moueth vpon the earth, and vpon all the fiſhes of the ſea, into your hands are they deliuered.* *Gen.9.1.2.* Therfore if the builders had continued and faſt ſetled themſelues in the plaine of *Sennaar*, they had (as much as was in them) made voide the Lords bleſſing, and bereft themſelues and their poſteritie of thoſe great priuiledges which he had granted them. But the decree of God muſt needs be fulfilled, and therefore according to his ordinance he chaſeth farre away theſe donataries, to th'end that yeare by yeare ſome in one place, & ſome in another, they may take poſſeſſion of that which was giuen them, the whole compaſſe of the world. Wheras the Poet ſaith further, that ℔ Lord diuided the whole earth into thre lots, that may be gathered out of the 10 chap. of *Geneſis*, and 32. chap. of *Deuteronom.* verſe the 8. *Noe* a wiſe & learned man, and one of great experience, was the inſtrument of Gods bleſſing in this behalfe: and though the boundes of theſe habitations be not all and throughlie ſpecified, as were the diuiſions of the land of Canaan among the Tribes of Iſraell, yet out of the tenth chapter of *Geneſis* a man may gather that in thoſe daies *Noe* and his ſonnes and their poſteritie, knewe more a great deale hereof then men can now perceiue: as may appeare by ſo many diuerſe Colonies, ſo manie ſtrange languages, ſo manie names changed and rechaunged. A good commentarie vpon this chapter would aſſoile manie queſtions hereabouts ariſing.

5 *To Sem was giuen.* Becauſe the ſonnes of *Noe* were but three, therefore here are named but three quarters of the world the Eaſt, Weſt, and South: Some of the ſucceſſonrs of *Iaphet* peopled the North alſo, as ſhall be ſhewed hereafter. Concerning

ning the names of these fower cardinal points, somwhat hath bene said vpon discourse of the windes in the 2 day of the first weeke, verse 571. The order of the sonnes of *Noe* is this. *Iaphet* is the elder, *Sem* the second, *Cham* the last. Gen. 9. 24 & 10. 21. But *Sem* is named first, because of the fauour of God shewed to his posteritie, by thence raising the Messias, & there maintaining his Church. *Iaphet* the second, for that in the vocatiō of the Gentiles he is receiued into the tents of *Sem*, that is, vnited to the familie of the faithfull *Abraham*, according to the prophecy & blessing of *Noe*. Gen. 9. 27. Now in the 10 of Gen. v. 25. *Moses* further affirmeth, that *Heber Sems* vnder-nephew had two sonnes, the one named *Peleg*, which signifieth *Diuision* or *parting asunder* (for in his time the earth was diuided) and the other *Ioktan*. Whereout some gather, that in the time of *Peleg*, that is (as I take it) before the confusion of tongues, *Noe* and his sonnes remēbred the graunt that God had made them of all the earth: and that *Noe* then made a kind of partition thereof among his sonnes. If wee recken the confusion of the builders, together with the partition of the world, though about the fiftieth yeare of *Peleg*, who was borne but an hundred yeares after the floud, and liued 239, this confusion must happen within 150 yeares after the flood: which were verie soone: yet some take it sooner, as from the time that *Peleg* receiued his name, for remembrance (as they say) of both things so note-worthie to all posteritie, and especially to the Church of God: which well might be aduertised thereof; for *Peleg* liued 46 yeares after the birth of *Abraham*, as appeareth by the 11. chapter of Genesis. Two things then are here to be considered: the one, that the partition of the earth which *Noe* made, was to his posteritie a token of Gods great blessing, which neuertheless the Babel-builders for their part haue turned into a curse: the other, that this partition (as manie diuines and Chroniclers thinke) was made before *Nymrod* and his traine came out of the East, and sate downe in the plaine of Sennaar, what time they were scattered thence againe by the confusion. Whereunto this I will adioyne, that as then the builders language was confounded: so by continuance of time, the speech

of others alſo was corrupted, eſpecially when they began to forget the true religion, which euen in *Sems* familie was decayed, as appeareth plainly out of the 24 chap. of Ioſua, where it is ſaid that *Terah* father to *Abraham* and *Nachor* had ſerued ſtrange gods. It was no reaſon that the holy tong ſhould remaine entire and vncorrupt with ſuch as had corrupted the ſeruice of God. But the Lord being mercifull vnto *Abraham*, reſtored to him againe, and kept for his faithfull children the firſt language, which had not bene ſo much corrupted in the familie of *Sem*, who parted not ſo farre from his father.

Sem went toward the West.

6 This countrey reaching foorth as rich as it is large,
From Peake of Peroſites (where doth himſelfe diſcharge
The ſtately running Ob, great Ob, freſh waters king,
A riuer hardly croſt in ſixe dayes trauelling)
To Malaca, to th' Iſles from vvhence are brought huge maſſes
Of Calamus and Cloues: Samotra whereon paſſes
The night-equalling line, and to the waters far
Of Zeilan breeding-pearle, and goldie Biſnagar:
And from the Pont-Euſine, and from the brother waues
Of thoſe Chaldean ſtreames, vnto the ſea that raues
With hideous noiſe about the Straight of th' Aniens,
To Quinzits moorie poole, and Chiorzeke, from whence
Come Elephantick buls with ſilken haired hides;
That was the ſhare of Sem: for Gods decree it guides

How and what nations came of Sem.

7 Aſſhur t' Aſſyriland, that after ſome few dayes
Chal, Rezen, Niniué, their towres to heau'n may raiſe.
The Perſian hils poſſeſt great Elams princely race,
And thoſe fat lands where-through Araxes runnes apace.
Lud held the Lydian fields, Aram th' Armenian,
And learned Arphaxad the quarter Chaldean.

6 *This countrey.* He ſetteth downe the lots of *Sem*, *Cham*, and *Iaphet*, firſt in generall: after meaning to ſhew the particular Colonies of each. So then to *Sem* he allotteth *Aſia*. The proofe of theſe ſeuerall ſhares may be gathered out of the 10. Chapter of Geneſis. It is not meant that *Sem* in his owne life-

time

time tooke poſſeſſion of this huge plot of ground, although he liued 600 yeares: but the poſteritie of his fiue ſonnes ouerſpred it by ſucceſſion of time, as the Poet declares at large hereafter; and a man may perceiue ſome token thereof, in that *Moſes* reckeneth in the foreſaid Chapter the ſonnes of *Ioktan* the ſonne of *Heber* peti-ſonne of *Arphaxad*, ſonne of *Sem*. Now before I ſhew the bounds here noted by the Poet in this lot of *Sem*, I will ſet downe the deſcription and deuiſion of *Aſia*, as now it is. The map-drawers of our time differ in their order: ſome conſider it by the whole maſſe; others by the ſea-borders and parts beſt knowne, which they recken to be nine, & thoſe particularly deciphered in the firſt chapter of the 20 booke of the Portugall hiſtorie. But this kind of deuiſion, becauſe it is more obſcure and farther from my purpoſe, I leaue, and reſt on the other, which deuides the maſſe of *Aſia* into fiue principall parts: the firſt, which is ouer-againſt *Europe*, and vnder the Emperour of *Moſcouie*, is bounded with the frozen ſea, the riuer *Ob* or *Oby*, the lake of *Kittay*, and the land-ſtraight that is betwixt the Caſpian and Euxine ſea. The ſecond is *Tartary* ſubiect to the great *Cham*, which abutteth Southward on the Caſpian ſea, the hill *Imaus* and the riuer *Iuxartes*; Northward and Eaſtward on the Ocean, and Weſtward vpon *Moſcouie*. The third part is poſſeſſed by the Turke, and containeth all that lyes betweene the *Euxine*, *Ægean* and Midland ſeas, and ſo further betwixt Egypt, the Arabian and Perſian Gulfes, the riuer Tygris, the Caſpian ſea, and the land-ſtraight there. The fourth is the kingdome of Perſia, abutting Weſtward on the Turke, Northward on the great Cham, Eaſtward on the riuer *Indus*, and Southward on the Indian ſea. As for the fift part, it is the ſame which we call the Eaſt-Indies, ſo named of the riuer *Indus*, and diſtinguiſhed the higher from the lower by the famous riuer *Ganges*. Theſe Indies are verie large countreys, as the maps declare, and front out Southward as farre as *Malaca*, hauing beſides, an infinite ſort of Ilands great and ſmal, which the Card-men haue well ſet downe, both in maps and writing. Now ſee we the maner how the Poet conſidereth *Aſia*. He takes it firſt by right line frō North to South, to wit,

from the peake, foreland or cape of *Perosites* as farre as *Malaca*, where he taketh in the *Moluckes* and *Taprobana*, and from thence riseth againe to *Zeilan* and *Bisnagar*. Then draweth another line from the *Maior* or *Euxine* sea on the West, to the straights of *Anien* Northeast, and toucheth by the way some few countreys most note-worthy, reseruing the rest vntill his particular description of the Colonies: which followeth from the 297 verse vnto the 319.

To make plaine some words in the text, *the Peake of Perosites* is a promontory about the farthest part of *Moscouy*, neare the Scythian sea, where liueth (as *Cellarius* reports of *Asia* in his great booke entituled *Speculum orbis terrarum*, and *Mercator* in his world-map) a certaine people which haue so small a vent for their mouth, that they are nourished onely by the sauour and steeme of sodden flesh. And about this promõtory the riuer *Ob*, rising from the lake of *Kythay*, groweth to an huge breadth, and so emptieth into the Scythian or frozen sea. The *Baron* of *Herbestoin* noteth it in his map of Moscouie, and in his Historie saith as much as here followeth touching this riuer, fol. 82. They that haue bene thereon say they haue laboured a whole day without ceasse, their vessell going verie fast, to passe the Riuer, and that it is fourescore Italian miles brode. Which agreeth well with that the Poet here saith, and with report of *Mercator* and *Cellarius*: so that by good right it may be called, rather then any other streame, the king of all fresh waters, because in all the world besides there is none so large, and this also is of a wonderfull great length: for as the foresaid *Baron* affirmeth, from the one end to the other, to wit, from the lake of *Kythay* to the frozen sea, it asketh more then three moneths sayling.

The realme and citie of *Malaca* are described in the sixth booke of the Portugall historie, chap. 18. It is neare the Equinoctiall aboue *Taprobana*: so therefore *Asia* reacheth from the North pole beyond the Equator.

Th' Isles frõ whẽce are brought huge masses of Cloues & Cassia, are the *Moluckes*, fiue in number, *Tidor*, *Terenat*, *Motir*, *Machian*, and *Bachian*, beset with diuerse other Isles & Islets vnder

and

and neere the Equator in the East, which with their properties and manners of their inhabitants are well set downe in the 13 booke of the hystorie of Portugall, Chap. 8.

Samotra, whereon passes the night-equalling line, or the Equator, is the Isle *Taprobana* Southward ouer against *Malaca*: it is aboue 450 leagues long, and 120 broad, I haue described it in the fift day of the first weeke: see further the history of *Portugall* in the sixt booke, the 18 chap.

Zeilan is an Isle right against the Cape of *Calecut*, aboue *Taprobana* toward the East, it lies North and South, in length about 125 leagues, and in the broadest place is 75 ouer. There are taken out of the sea great store of pearles very faire and bright: for the further description thereof, see the 4 booke and 20 chapter of the hystory of *Portugal*.

Bisnagar is a kingdome lying betweene *Decan* and *Narsingua*, the mountaines of *Calecut*, and the sea called the great gulfe of *Bengala*. It is rich in gold which is there found in riuers. Look the situation thereof in the Map of the East *Indies*, and in the *Asia* of *Ortelius* and *Cellarius*.

The *Pont-Euxine*, is now called the Maior or the blacke Sea: at the one end thereof toward the Midland sea is *Constantinople*, the Card-men call it by diuers names, which *Ortelius* hath set downe in his *Synonym*.

By *the Brother waues of those Chaldean streames*, is meant (as I suppose) the *Persian* sea, whereinto *Euphrates* and *Tygris* both together empty, being before ioined about *Babylon*, now called *Bagadet*, and so the Poet takes as much of the breadth of *Asia* at the West end as he doth at the East: the one from *Quinsay* to *Chiorze*, the other from the sea of *Constantinople* to the *Persian* Gulfe.

Concerning the straight of *Anien*, the Cardmen are not all of one opinion: *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, *Cellarius*, *Theuet*, and others, set down plainly a good broad arm of Sea betwixt the North-east point of *Asia* and *America*. But *Vopelius* ioines *Asia* and this fourth part of the world together, greatly enlarging *Asia*

and curtolling the other, contrary to the opinion of the Authors aforesaid, and many Spaniards that haue written of the new-found world, the reasons that may bee alledged in fauour of either side, require a large Commentary. *Vopelius* his opinion indeed cutteth off many doubts that arise about the enpeopling of *America*: but *Mercator* and th'others, who are most commonly followed, seeme to ground more vpon Geography and better to agree with the seas naturall sway and easie compassing the earth. *Arias Montanus* in his booke intituled *Phaleg*, where he treateth of the habitations of *Noes* posterity, setteth downe a Mappe according to *Vopelius*, this booke of his bound in the volume called *Apparatus*, is ioined with the great Bibles of *Antwerp*. But the Poet followeth *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, and the common opinion of the Cardmen of our time: for *Ptolome*, *Strabo* & *Mela* in their daies had not discouered so much.

Quinsay, which the Poet cals *Quinzit*, is a famous citty in the Northeast point of *Asia* about tenne leagues from the sea, built vpon peeres and arches in a marrish ground; it is twenty leagues or 100 miles about, and by reason as well of the great Lake-waters there, as also of th'ebbe and flow of the sea, it hath (as *M. P. Venet.* reports in the 64. chapter of his 2. booke) 12000 bridges of stone: the most renoumed bound-marke of all Asia, and the greatest city in the world, if that bee true. But *Theuet* gainsaith it in the 27 chapter of the 12 booke of his Cosmography, where he describes the city and Lake with the riuer that causes the lake to swell, hee sayeth it is not aboue foure leagues in compasse: yet *M. Paule* affirmes he hath been there.

Chiorze is another worthy part of Asia set downe here for a bound-marke, because of the strange Buls there, as great as Elephants, with haire as smooth and soft as silke. Howsoeuer now adaies that country is nothing so ciuill as others inhabited by the posterity of *Cham* and *Iaphet*, yet the fruitfulnesse of the ground, and great commodities there growing, for maintainance of mans life, declare it hath beene in times past one

of

of the beſt portions of the children of *Noe*.

7 *Aſhur* & *Aſſyriland*. *Moſes* ſayth the ſonnes of *Sem* were *Elam*, *Aſhur*, *Arphaxad*, *Lud* and *Aram*: The Poet here in ſix verſes hath noted out the firſt habitations of theſe fiue: reſeruing afterward, about the 300 verſe and ſo forth, to ſhew their firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth out-going ouer the reſt of *Aſia*. Concerning *Aſhur* it may be gathered out of the 10 of Geneſis, verſe the 11, that hauing ſorted himſelfe with the people that now began to feare *Nimrod*, and liking not to liue vnder that yoke went on further, and in the countrey after his name called *Aſſyria* built *Niniuy* (which a long time remained one of the greateſt cities in the world, as appeares by the propheſie of *Ionas* and other places of Scripture) and *Caleh* and *Reſen* not farre aſunder, which haue been long-agoe deſtroyed. *Elam*, that was the eldeſt, ſeated himſelfe by the riuer *Euphrates* neere the *Perſian* Gulfe, which now is called the Sea of *Meſendin*. The Poet giueth him a Princely title, becauſe the Monarchie began betime and long continued therabouts, where alſo raigneth ſtill the *Sophi*, a great Emperor and deadly enemie of the Turks. The Riuer *Araxes* is deſcribed by *Ptolome* in his third Mappe of *Aſia*, where hee makes it ſpring from the foote of *Pariard* which ſome men take for the hill *Taurus*, and ſo paſsing *Scapene*, *Soducene*, & *Colthene* to emptie into the *Caſpian* ſea. Theſe countries are very rich, and therefore the Poet cals them *fat lands*. *Lud* hauing paſſed the Riuer compoſed of *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, which ſtraight after void into the Gulfe, had *Elam* on the North, the two Riuers ioyned and the Gulfe on the Eaſt, and on the Weſt the Marches of *Seba*, which is the vpper part of *Arabia*. The Poet here allotteth him the *Lydian fields*, if by *Lydia* bee vnderſtood that part of the leſſer *Aſia* called *Meonia* by *Ptolome*, *Herodote* and *Plinie*, *Lud* ſhould haue wandered further then the other foure brothers. *Moſes* reports not any thing of his Colonies, and his farre going may bee the

cauſe, for according to the Poet hee ſhould haue coaſted vp as farre as *Æolia* and the Midland ſea. The ſeat of *Aram* is *Meſopotamia*, to wit, the countries about *Babylon*, and the mountaines of *Armenia*, which were after called by the name of *Taurus*. This alſo containeth *Syria* and the great *Armenia*, betwixt the which runneth *Euphrates*. *Arphaxad* paſsing *Euphrates* ſtaied in *Chaldea*: and for that Aſtronomy and other excellent arts there chiefly flouriſhed, the Poet ſurnameth him *the Learned*, which appertaineth alſo vnto him in regard of the true doctrine maintayned by his poſteritie, and after ſome corruption reformed in the houſe of *Abraham*, whom the Lord remooued from *Vr* of the *Chaldeans* into *Syria*.

Cham goes to the Southparts.

8 *Cham Lord was of the land that Southward is beſet*
With ſcorch'd Guineas waues, and thoſe of Guagamet,
Of Benin, Cefala, Botongas, Concritan
That fruitfull is of droogs to poiſon beaſt or man.
Northward it fronts the ſea from Abile, pent betweene
The barren Affricke ſhoare and Europe fruitfull-greene:
And on the Weſterne coaſt, where Phœbus drownes his light,
Thruſts out the Cape of Feſſe, the greene Cape and the white:
And hath on th'other ſide whence comes the ſunne from ſleepe
Th'Arabike ſeas, and all the blood-reſembling Deepe.
Nay all the land betwixt the Liban mountaine ſpred
And Aden waues, betwixt the Perſicke and the Red,
This mighty Southerne Prince commanding far and wide
Vnto the regiment and ſcepter of Affricke tide.

How and what nations are deſcended of Cham

9 *Canan one of his ſonnes began to build and dwell*
By Iordans gentle ſtreame, whereas great Iſraell
Was after to be plac'd. Phut peopled Lybia,
Mizraim Egypt had, Chus Æthiopia.

8 *Cham.* The ſhare of *Cham* was *Affrick*, which the Poet boundeth

boundeth out as followeth. It hath on the Southside the Æthiopicke Ocean, or the sea of *Guinea*, the land of *Negros*, the realmes of *Cefala* (which commeth neere the South Tropicke, and is right ouer against *Madagascar*, or as the Spanish call it, the Isle of S. *Laurence*.) *Botongas* (lower and hard by the *Cape of good hope*) *Guagamet*, about the lake of *Zembre*, from whence the riuer *Nile* springeth, as *Daniell Cellarius* noteth in his Mappe of *Affricke*; and *Benin*, that lies aboue the Equator neere the great bay betwixt *Meleget* and *Manicongo*. As for *Concritan*, that is a great wildernesse betweene *Cefala* and *Botongas*, which by reason of extreame heate brings forth great store of poisonous things. Now the Northbound of *Affricke* is the Midland sea, and on the West it shooteth out three capes or promontories named in the text, all toward the Atlanticke Ocean, but the greene cape, which is more southward and pointeth more toward the Sea, called (in respect of the Antarticke pole) the North Sea, though it lie very neere the Equator: on the east of Affricke plaies the Arabian Gulfe, and the great red sea now called the Indicke Ocean: and beyond these bounds the Poet saieth *Cham* also possest *Arabia*, which is distinguished into three parts, the Happy, the Desert, and the Stony, all enclosed by the Mount *Libanus*, and the Red and *Persian* Gulfes.

9 *Canan*. He setteth downe breefly and in foure verses the seuerall abodes of *Chams* foure sonnes, according as they are named of *Moses* in the tenth chapter of Genesis. *Chus* the eldest brother had *Æthiopia*, which some take for that vnder *Ægypt*, others for the land of *Chus* which is a part of *Arabia* the Happy, as may bee gathered by many places of the old Testament, well noted of *M. Bereald* in the sixt chapter of his fourth booke of Chronicles. *Mizraim* peopled *Ægypt*, that of the Hebrewes was commonly called *Mitzraym*, and long after *Ægypt* of the name of King *Ægyptus*, who succeeded *Belus* in that kingdome, and was brother to *Danaus*

who came into Greece and was Author of that name generall to the Grecians, which, as Saint *Augustine* thinkes *De Ciu. Dei*, the eighteenth booke and the tenth chapter, happened about the time of *Iosua*. *Phut* the third sonne of *Cham*, gaue name (sayeth *Iosephus*) to the *Phutæans* after called *Lybians* of one of the sonnes of *Mesren* or *Mizrain* named *Lybis*. Hee addeth also that in *Mauritania* there is a certaine riuer and countrey called *Phute*. *Ezechiel*, 30. 5. numbreth *Phut* among those that were in league with *Chus* and *Lud*, which the Latine interpreter translateth *Ethiopia*, *Lydia*, and the *Lydians*: so also did the 70. Interp. This I say to moue the Reader, that is so delighted, vnto a further and more diligent search. I thinke *Phut* was seated neere *Arabia* and *Ægypt*: although *Arias Montanus* and others place him in the coast of *Affricke* now called *Barbary*, about *Tunis*, *Fugie*, *Algeri* and the Mountaines of *Mareco*. Now of *Canan* or *Chanaan*, the fourth sonne of *Cham*, was called that Land of Promise, which the twelue Tribes of Israell vnder the conduct of *Iosua* in due time entered and possessed. The bounds thereof are plainly set down in the book of *Exodus*, chap. 23, verse 31, and elsewhere: I need not here discourse of them, except I were to write a longer Commentary.

Iaphet to the North and West

Now Iaphet spred along from th' Elleſpontick waters,
Th' Euxine and Tanais, vnto the mount Gibratars
Renoumed double top, and that ſunne-ſetting Maine
Which with his ebbe and flow plaies on the ſhore of Spaine.
And from that other ſea, vpon whoſe frozen allies
Glide ſwiftly-teemed Carres in ſtead of winged Gallies.
Vnto the ſea Tyrrhene, Liguſticke, Prouençall,
Moreas waters and the learned Atticalls
Againſt the goodly coaſt of Aſia the leſſe,
The ſecond Paradiſe, the worlds cheife happines

And

And that great peece of ground that reacheth from Amane
Vnto the ſprings of Rha, and pleaſant bankes of Tane
All thoſe braue men of war that France haue ouerſpred,
Of Gomers fruitfull ſeed themſelues profeſſe are bred:
So are the Germanes eke, once called Gomerites:
Of Tuball Spaniards came, of Moſoch Muſcouites,
Of Madai ſprong the Medes, of Magog Scythians,
Of Iauan roſe the Greekes, of Thyras Thracians.

How and what nations came of Iaphet.

10 *Now Iaphet.* *Moſes* reciting Geneſis, 9. 27, how *Noe* bleſſed his two children, ſets downe two notable points, the one concerning the great and many countries which *Iaphet* and his poſterity ſhould poſſeſſe: the other of the fauour that God ſhould ſhew them, by lodging them in the tents of *Sem*, that is, by receiuing them at length into his church; which hath beene fulfilled in the calling of the Gentiles. For the firſt poynt, whereas hee ſayth, *God enlarge Iaphet* (For ſo the Hebrew word ſignifieth, although ſome tranſlate it *Perſuade*) it is as much as if hee had ſaid, Let *Iaphet* and his race poſſeſſe the countries round about him farre and neere. And this hath alſo beene accompliſhed in that ſo infinite a multitude of people hath iſſued out of the ſtocke of *Iaphet*, and peopled Europe; which, though it appeare leſſer then the other parts, hath alwaies had more inhabitants and fewer void countries. The Poet hath ſet downe ſo parfite a deſcription thereof, as it needs no further to bee opened, if the Reader haue neuer ſo little beheld the Mappes. On the Eaſt it is parted from the greater *Aſia* by the *Maior* Sea, the *Meotis* Lake, called by *Ortelius* the *Zabach* ſea, the Riuer *Tane* or *Don*, which voids into the Lake, and the Spring-heads of *Rha*, *Edel*, or *Volga*, running by *Tartarie* into the *Caſpian* Sea: and from *Aſia* the leſſe, ſometime the honour of the world and exceeding rich, as ſtill it hath ſufficient, it is deuided by the Straight of *Gallipoli*, ſometime called *Helleſpont*. On the Weſt it hath the

Straight of *Gibraltar*, the Spaniſh and Brittiſh Oceans: on the North the Frozen ſea, and on the South the Midland ſea, which is diuerſly called, to wit, the Sea of Marſeil by the coaſt of *Genes*, the Adriaticke about *Athens* and *Morea*, and otherwiſe according to the places adioyning. This goodly part of the world, beſide the Romaine Empyre, hath many great kingdomes full of people, well ſet foorth by the Card-men. *Daniell Cellarius* accounts it in length, from *Lisbon* to *Conſtantinople*, about ſixe hundred leagues Almaine, and very neere as much in breadth from *Scrifinie* to *Sicily*.

11 *Gomer*. *Moſes* reckeneth ſeuen ſonnes of *Iaphet*, Geneſis, 10. 2. So doth here the Poet, not ſtanding much vpon the order of them, to follow the verſe; of *Gomer* are come the Gomerites, whom the Greekes called Galates & Gaules: of them came the people that ſpoiled *Delphos*, and then ſate downe about *Troas* in *Aſia*, and were called Gaule-Greekes, or Aſian Galates, who afterward ſeized a good part of *Phrygia*. The Lord threatning by Exechiel, 38. chapter; *Gog* cheiſe of the Princes of *Meſech* and *Tubal*, ſayth he, will deſtroy him with this *Gomer* and all his bandes, and the houſe of *Togarmah* of the North-quarters. They that expound the propheſie gather out of this place that the Gomerites were people bordering on the North of *Aſia*, and brought by the Kings of Syria and Aſia to deſtroy the Iewes after their returne from *Babylon*. They preaſed foorth of *Aſia* and enlarged their dominions greatly (as hath been ſaied) for they were a very warlike Nation. Of them the Poet ſayth are come the *Germanes*, ſo *Melanthon* affirmeth vpon *Carion*, ſo doe others alſo, and chiefly *Goropius* in his fift booke. But there is great diuerſitie in theſe outworne matters, betweene the late and auncient writers. A diligent conference of places in the old Teſtament, and the ancient Latine, Greeke, and Chaldean tranſlations ſerue beſt for the purpoſe: next a carefull examining of the beſt

Greeke

Greeke & Latine hiſtories: but this requires a whole volume, whereunto the ſearches of *Goropius*, being ſo well handled, might affoord a man great helpe. Concerning *Tubal* the Poet followes the opiniõ of *Ioſephus*, that he was author of the Spaniſh: which muſt be rightly vnderſtood, that is, after a long tract of time. For by the 38 and 39 of *Ezechiel*, it ſeemes that the people iſſued from *Tubal* and *Moſoch*, that were neighbours, dwelt neare *Arabia*, and were gouerned or led to war by the king of *Aſia* and *Syria*. And in the 32 chapter, where is mention made of the mourning that ſhould be among the nations for the king of Egypt, there are named among others, *Aſhur*, *Elam*, *Moſoch* and *Tubal*: wherby it may be gathered they were of *Aſia*. As for their Colonies and outcreaſes into *Spaine*, they are verie darke and hardly proued. *Vaſeus* indeed in his Chronicle of *Spaine*, and *Taraphe* in his hiſtorie, and others that haue written of *Spaine* in diuerſe languages, following *Ioſeph* and *Beroſe*, make *Tubal* firſt king of *Spaine*, but ſithence they declare not what time he came thither, I leaue the reader to conſider of & ſearch further into the matter. Looke the hiſtoricall Librarie of *N. Vignier*, the firſt part, page 15. where he treateth of the people of *Europe*.

Magog as the Poet ſaith, is father of the *Scythians*: his firſt habitation and Colonie was in *Cœleſyria*, as may be gathered out of the fift booke and 23 chapter of *Plinie*, and the 37. 38 and 39 chapters of *Ezechiel*. At this time the right *Scythians* are the *Sclauonians*, *Moſcouites* and *Tartarians*, who vaunt of their deſcent from *Iaphet*. This might haue bene by tract of time, but not ſo ſoone, as the Poet in the ſequele. *Melanethon* in his firſt vpon *Carion* takes the prophecies againſt *Gog* and *Magog* to be meant eſpecially of the Turkes, whom he calleth by the name of *Scythians*, and applieth alſo vnto them that which is written in the Reuelation. And in the end of his ſecõd booke he giues the name to all people that profeſſe *Mahomet*. I thinke my ſelfe, that, ſome while after *Noes* partition of the lands, *Magog* and his people dwelt in *Cœleſyria* or therabouts, and thence by ſucceſſion of time thruſt vp into the higher coũtreys. Now as the ancient people of God were much vexed &

outraged by the kings of *Syria* and *Asia*, ſucceſſors of *Seleucus Nicanor*, and ſignified by the name of *Gog*, who aiding the people of *Magog*, *Moſoch* and *Tubal* their ſubiects, greatly annoyed the Iewes then returned from *Babylon*: ſo hath Satan in theſe later dayes againſt the holy Citie, the Church of God, ſtirred vp againe *Gog* and *Magog*, many kings and Princes enemies to the faith, who haue conſpired together, and made a League to ouerthrow it vtterly: but th' Almightie in due time and ſeaſon ſhall confound them. Reade the 20 Chapter of the Reuelation, and the 89 Sermon of *Bullinger* thereupon.

As for *Moſoch*, *Ioſeph* ſaith, of him are come the *Cappadocians*, and for proofe thereof alleageth a certaine towne of their countrey called *Mazaca*. It may be gathered out of the 120. Pſalme, that *Meſech* or *Moſoch* was a neighbour people to *Syria* and *Arabia*, which place the *Chaldee* Paraphraſt expounding, vſeth words of this import: *O wretch that I am! for I haue bene a ſtranger among the Aſians, and dwelt in th' Arabian tents.* The Poet conſidereth what might haue bene in continuance of time, & how farre the mans poſteritie might haue ſtretched.

Madai ſure was author of the name of *Medes*, whoſe Empire was verie great in the higher *Aſia*; they deſtroyed the *Chaldean* Monarchie, as may be noted out of Ieremy 51.11. & Dan.5.18.

The *Thracians* (*Ioſeph* ſaith, and the Poet) are deſcended of *Thyras*. *Melanchthon* thinks that of him are come the *Ruſſians*, but the Scripture ſpeaketh not of his poſteritie. *Plinie* makes mention of a riuer *Tyra* in the *Ruſſian* or *European Sarmatia*: *Melanchthon*, *Goropius* and others call it *Neſter*. *Goropius* in his ſeuenth booke puts the *Getes*, *Daces* and *Baſtarnes* among the *Thracians*, as all of one ſtocke, and ſpeaking almoſt the ſelfe ſame tongue, which alſo (as hee ſaith) comes verie neare the *Cimbricke* and *Brabantiſh*.

Iauan the fourth ſonne of *Iaphet* gaue names to the *Ionians*, who after with their neighbours were called *Greekes*: and therfore the Latine interpreter, tranſlating the place of Ezech.27. 19. for the Hebrue *Iauan* hath put *Grecia*: ſo haue the 70 put Ἑλλάς, which is the name of *Greece*, for the ſame word. As alſo

in

in the thirteenth verse of the sayd Chapter, and in the 19 of the 66 of Esay they both haue translated the Hebrue *Ienanim* E*nares* & *Graci*. The coũtry of *Athens* hath in old time bene called *Ionie*, as *Plutarke* saith in the life of *Theseus*, and *Strabo* in his 9 booke recites out of *Hecataeus*, that the *Ionians* came out of *Asia* into *Greece*. Now the Greekes as they were great discoursers, they haue deuised a thousand tales of their first beginning: but I let them passe, because my notes are alreadie waxen ouer long.

He will not enter into matter far out of knowledge.

12 *Here if I were disposd vpon the ground to tread*
Of that supposd Berose, abusing all that read
As he and others do; well might I let you see
Of all our Auncesters a fayned pedegree;
I boldly might assay of all the worlds prouinces,
From father vnto sonne, to name the former Princes;
To sing of all the world each peoples diuerse lot,
And of the meanest townes to lay the grunsill-plot.
But what? I meane not I, as eu'ry wynd shall blow
To leaue my former course, and straight begin to row
(The Load-starre bright vnseene) vpon the waues vnknowne
Of such an Ocean, so full of rocks bestrowne
And Scylla's glutton gulfes, where tumbleth equall store
Of shipwracks on the sands, and billowes to the shore.
Not hauing other guide then vvriters such as faine
The names of auncient kings, and tell vs fables vaine:
Who make all for themselues, and gaping after glory,
Vpon one Cirons foote can build a perfect story.

12 *Now*. The like is seene in many bookes of late times and auncient, that treate of the kingdomes, countreys, and people of the world: for many labor more to come nere *Noes* Arke, and to finde there the foundation of their townes, and names of their first Princes, then about other more certaine and sure grounds. And they had rather forge names, and deuise matter of their owne head, then leaue to packe huge volumes full of tales, witnessing the strange vanitie of mans braine. The Poet

condemnes this fooliſh ambition, and by good right: all the matter, when it is at the beſt, being verie doubtfull and vnprofitable: for man was placed on the earth to thinke rather on the ſeruice of God, then ſo to trouble his head with curious out-ſearch of his aunceſtors names.

13 *Of that ſuppos'd Beroſe.* Who ſo deſires to know that the *Beroſe* late printed is falſe, ſuppoſed, and plaine contrary to the right Chaldean cited often by *Ioſeph* in his Antiquities againſt *Apion*, let him reade the fourth booke of *Goropius* his *Origines Antuerpianæ*. And ſo let him thinke alſo of *Manetho*, *Metaſthenes*, *Fabius Pictor*, *Sempronius*, *Myrſilus Lesbius* & others packt, as they are, into one volume, by ſome one that thought to do great matters by abuſing ſo the readers, & holding them in a muſe by falſe deuiſes from further ſearch of the truth. I will not here ſet downe the wordes of *Goropius*, who at large diſcouers the forgedneſſe of this new *Beroſe* and his followers: let it ſuffiſe to haue pointed at the place. The true *Beroſe* was one of the Prieſts of *Bel*, and at the commandement of *Antiochus* the third, who ſucceeded *Seleucus*, wrote three bookes of the Chaldean hiſtorie: ſo ſaith *Tatianus*, *Ioſeph*, and *Clemẽs Alexandrinus*. Some fragments of his we reade in *Ioſeph* againſt *Apion*, and they make flat againſt that other *Beroſe* publiſhed in our time.

Why it is a hard matter to ſearch Antiquities.

14 *Th' Alluſion of words is not a ſuer ground*
For any man thereon a ſteddy worke to found;
Sith greateſt hils and ſeas and moſt-renowmed riuers,
Though they continue ſtill, among long-after liuers
Are often diuerſe-nam'd: as eke the generation
Of him that built a wall, or laid a townes foundation,
Inherits not the ſame; nor any mortal race
Hath an eternall ſtate in this ſame earthly place:
But holds for tearme of life, in fee-farme, or at will,
Poſſeſſion of a field, a foreſt, or an hill.
And like as, when the wind amids the maine ſea ruſtles,
One waue another driues, and billow billow iuſtles;
So are the people at oddes eachone for others rome:

One

One thrusts another out, scarse is the second come
Vnto that houses dore whereas he meanes to keepe,
But comes a third and makes him forth at window leep.
So from great Albion[15] th'old Bretton being chas'd A fit Example
By Saxon-English force, the Gaules forthwith displac'd
That wond in Armoricke and call'd the land Brettaine,
Where Loyre his glyding charge vnloadeth on the maine:
So when[16] the Lombard left (with mind to rome at large)
Vnto the skotched Huns the diuerse-furrow'd marge
Of Ister double-nam'd, he made the French to flie,
By force of warly rage, out of rich Insubrie:
But vnder-fell againe the French reuenging heate,
And was to bondage brought by sword of Charles the great.
And so[17] th' Alaine, and so the Northen-borne Vandall
Dislodged by the Goth from Cordube and Hispall,
In Carthage harboured, then by the conquering stroake
Of him that fram'd the lawes sustain'd the Romane yoake.
The Roman aft'r and all the land Barbarian
Of frizel-headed Moores obayd th' Arabian.
[18]This hunger neare-suffiz'd of gold and great Empire What causeth people often to remoue and change their dwelling.
This thirst of sharpe reuenge, and further this desire
Of honour in-conceit, all builded on rapines,
On slaughters, cruelties, towne-burnings and ruines,
Dishabiteth a land, and diuerse-wayes and farre
To waue and wander makes the people sonnes of warre.
[19] I do not speake-of here the spoiling Arabes, Diuerse examples of wādring people.
The Hordies proper Scythes, or Sheppardes Nomades,
Who grazing on in troopes despised eu'ry fence,
And pitched where they list their bristel-hairie tents:
Like as with wing are vvont blacke swarmes of Swallovves swift
Acrosse the sayled sea their bodies light to lift,
And chaunging their aboade as' twere on prograce go
For loue of sweeter aire twice yearely too and fro:
But other peoples feirce, who for Bellones renowne
With often losse of bloud haue romed vp and downe.
And weeting better how to ouercome them vveild;
To conquer, then to keepe; to pull dovvne them to build;

And chooſing rather warre, then reſt and holy reſt;
Haue boldly diuerſe lands, one after other preſt.

The naturall countrie of the Lombardes, their diuerſe remooues & conqueſts.

20 Right ſuch that Lombard was, who borne in Schonerland
Seiz'd on Liuonia, thence went to Rugiland;
And hauing wrought reuenge vpon the Bulgar-men
Of Agilo, and his death, he boldly ventur'd then
Vpon Polonia, ſo march'd on braue and fine
To bath his golden haire in ſiluer flote of Rine:
Thence turning him about he ſetled in Morauie,
And ſo to Buda went, and after flew to Paue:
There rain'd two hundred yeares, and honour'd Teſin ſo
He princely dares compare ſtreames with his neighbour Po.

Of the Goths.

21 Such was the Goth, who left the freizing-cold Finland
Scanzie, and Scrifinie, Norway and Gotterland,
To ſit on Wixel-banks; and for that aire did pleaſe,
In temper keeping neare that of the Baltik ſeas,
With his victorious hoaſt entring Sclauonia
Surprized Zipſerland and all Valachia:
And then ſet foote in Thrace, but ſcorning long to toile
Among the beggar Greekes, for hope of richer ſpoile
Four times the Roman tryde, God Mars his elder Sonne,
To robbe him of the crowne that he from all had wonne;
Once led by Radaguiſe, once led by Alarick,
Once vnder Vidimer, once vnder Theodricke.
And after dwelt in France, then chaſed from Gaſcoine
Aboade in Portugal, Caſtile and Cataloine.

Of the auncient Gaules.

21 Such was the French of old, who roaming out as farre
As darted are the beames of Titans firie carre,
Inuaded Italie, and would in rage haue ſpilt
The tow'rs that Romulus, or Mars himſelfe, had built:
Went thence to Hungaric, then with his conquering plough
He fallowes vp the ground cold Strimon runneth through:
The faire Emathick fields doth all to ſpoile and fleece,
And ſpareth not at all the greateſt Gods of Greece.
At length with Europe Cloy'd he paſſeth Helleſpont,
And waſteth as he goes of Dindyma the Front,
Piſidia ruineth, ſurprizeth Myſia,

And plantes another Gaule in midſt of Aſia
Of people moſt renownd the darke antiquitie
Is like a foreſt wide where Hardy-foolery
Shall ſtumble at eu'ry ſtep, the learned Sonenance
It ſelfe intangled is, and blindfold ignorance
Blundring athwart the thick of her dark-nighty wits
Is ouer-throwne in Caues, in Quagmiers and Pitts.

14 *Th' Alluſion.* They that in our time haue entreated of the Nations pedegrees, haue much ſtood vpon the reſemblance that one word or proper name hath to another, and haue aptly framed coniectures of good import & likelyhood, as a man may note in *Carion, Melāct. Peucer, Althamer, Lazius, Goropius*, and others. But the Poet holdes that a ſimple reſemblaunce of words is no good ground for a ſtory. His reaſons are, firſt, that hils, riuers and ſeas change their names, as by *Ortelius* his *treaſure of Geography* doth appeare, comparing the bookes and tables of *Ptoiomie, Strabo, Mela*, & other ancients, with the maps of *Gemma Friſius, Vopelius, Mercator, Poſtel, Thenet, Cellarius* and other late writers. Secondly, that cities and countreys are not alwayes called by the names of their founders and firſt inhabitants. Thirdly, that no ſtocke or nation hath ſure hold of any place in the world, becauſe of the many chaunges that befall this life. Fourthly, that as in the ſea one waue thruſteth on another, ſo the people, and chiefly thoſe of old time, haue driuen each other out of place, and in a maner played, In docke out nettle. All ſtories proue theſe reaſons to be true, & for the laſt, the Author ſhewes three notable examples to confirme it.

15 *Th' old Bretton.* It is aboue 1200 yeares ago ſince *Vortiger* king of England, then called great *Brettaine*, or *Albion*, (*that is, a white-ſand Iſle*) hauing warre with his neighbors the Scots, ſent for ayd to the *Saxon-Engliſh*, a people of Germany, who, after they had done him good ſeruice, playd as the Turks did in Greece: for they ſeated thē ſelues in a part of the Iſland, on the Eaſt, where few yeares after they kept ſuch a coyle, that the old Bretton, the naturall Inbred of the countrey, was conſtrained to forſake it. So with a great multitude paſſed the ſea,

and landed in Armoricke, now called litle Brittaine: where they gathered more and more together, and increaſed much by ſucceſſion of time. See more hereof in the Chronicles of England & Brittaine. The riuer *Leyre* fals into the trench of *Nantes*, and ſo voids into the Ocean.

16 *The Lombard.* About the yeare of Chriſt 568 *Alboin* king of *Lombardes* hauing heard of the fruitfulneſſe of *Italie*, left *Pannonia* or *Hungarie* (where he dwelt) in gard of certaine *Huns*, vpon conditions, and in few weekes after made a rode into *Italy* with a mightie armie: and got many townes, chiefly in *Inſubria*, now called *Lombardy*, of thoſe Lombards, who raigned there aboue 200 yeares, till they were ouercome and brought to thrall by the Emperour *Charlemaine* about the yeare 774. Looke the hiſtories of France, and the ſecond part of the Librarie of *N. Vignier*. I ſhall ſpeake anon of their beginning more particularly.

17 *Th' Alaine.* About the yeare 412 when *Ataulphe* king of *Gothes* had driuen away the *Alaines* and *Vandals* frō *Cordway* and *Seuill* which they poſſeſſed, as alſo moſt of the prouinces of *Spaine*, the *Vandals* ſate downe in *Betica*, which after was of their name called firſt *Vandoloſie*, and then ſhorter *Andaloſie*: The *Alaines* in *Luſitania* and the prouince of *Carthage*, or (as ſome ſay) betwixt the riuers *Iberus* and *Rubricatus*, whereabouts in time paſt dwelt a people called *Iacetani*, not vnlikely to be the men of *Arragon*: afterward they ioyned and went both together into *Affricke*, where they raigned a long time. But in the yeare 534. the Emperour *Iuſtinian*, who cauſed the Romane lawes to be gathered together into one bodie, ſent an armie againſt them vnder the command of *Beliſſarius*: he regained *Affricke*, tooke *Carthage*, and led *Gilimer* king of *Goths* priſoner vnto Rome. After all this the Romanes & the Mores alſo were conſtrained to giue place in *Affricke* to the *Arabians*, who preaſſed in there, and encamped them ſelues in ſundrie places.

18 *This hunger n'ere ſuffiz'd.* The Poet ſaith, that deſire of rule, reuenge, and vainglorie, ambition and couetouſneſſe, haue chiefly cauſed ſo many people to remoue & change their dwel-

dwellings. As also manie stories of Scripture and others plainlie shew. *Seneca* rekened diuerse other causes in his booke *de Cõsolatione ad Elbiam*, where he saith, *The Carthaginians made a road into Spaine, the Greekes into Fraunce, and the Frenchmen into Greece: neither could the Pyrene mountaines hinder the Germanes passage; ouer wayes vnknowen and vntroad the light-headed people haue caried their wiues and childrẽ and ouer-aged parents: some after long wãdering vp & down seated themselues not according to their free choise, but where they first might, when they waxed wearie of trauell: some on other mens possessions seized by force of armes: some as they sought vnknowen places were drowned in the sea: some there sat downe, where they first began to want prouision. And all for sooke not their coũtreys or sought other for the same causes. Many, after their cities were destroyed by warre, fled from their enemies, and so bereft of their owne possessions, were faine to preasse vpon other mens: manie left their dwellings to auoide the disquiet of ciuill warres: and manie to emptie Cities of their ouercreasing multitude: some by pestilence, or the earthes often gulfing, or like vnsufferable faultes of a bad soile, were cast forth; and some were entised from home by report of a larger and more fruitfull ground: some for one cause and some for another, &c.*

19 *I doe not speake-of here*. The Poet hath *Scœnites*, which I translate *Arabes*, because they were a people of *Arabia*, great robbers & harriers of *Ægypt* and the coast of *Affrike*: the shepheardes *Nomades* are (as I take them) the *Numidians* & *Moores*: or (as some think) a kind of *Scythians*. The *Hordies* are the *Tartariãs*, who liue in the field in chariots & tents. Now the Poet leauing the vncertaine course of these roguing nations, who haue had no more staie in them then swallowes and other wandring birds, intendeth to speake of a more warlike people: whereof he alledgeth some notable examples.

20 *Right such that Lombard was*. He setteth downe much matter in few wordes, concerning the *Lombardes*. There are diuerse opinions of their pedegree: *Melanchthon* and *Peucer* in the third & fourth booke of *Carions Chron.* hold they dwelt in *Saxonie* by the riuer *Albis*, about where now are the Byshoprickes of *Meidburg* and *Halberstad*, and a part of the Mar-

queſſie of *Brandburg*; & from thence vnder the conduct of *Alboin* entred *Italie*, and in the time of the Emperour *Iuſtin* the 2. ſeated themſelues betweene the *Appenine* hilles and the *Alpes*: where they begā a kingdome. They were called *Lombards*, either becauſe of their long Iauelines (for thence it ſeemes are come the names of Halbards and Iauelines *de barde*) or becauſe they dwelt in a countrey flat and fruitfull, as the Dutch word *Bord* may ſignifie. Som other Authors coūt thē far-northerne people, yet ſhew not their anciēt aboad. *Ptolomee* in the 4. table of *Europe* deriues them from the coūtrey of *Swaube*, as alſo he noteth in thē 2. booke and 11. *chap* of his *Geogr.* with whom agreeth *C. Tacitus* in his Hiſtories. But *Lazius* in the 12. booke of his *Migrationes* of the Northern people, *Vignier* in the firſt part of his Librarie pag. 905. and our Poet here followes the opinion of *Paulus Diaconus*: they differ not much but onelie about the time of their ſtaie, and place of their firſt aboad. *Melanchthon* and *Peucer* ſet them firſt in *Saxonie*, *Paulus Diaconus*, the Poet and others, in *Scandinauie*, or *Schonland*, a great near-Iſle of the Sound or Baltike Sea, from whēce they might come in by the banks of *Albis*, all or ſome of them, and ſome by the coaſt of *Mekelborg*, &c. For *Paulus Diaconus* in his firſt booke 2. *chap* ſaith of this people, they encreaſed ſo faſt in their foreſaid countrey, that they were faine to part themſelues into three companies, and coſt lots, which of them ſhould go ſeeke another ſeate. This I ſay, to ſhew the Poets cūning drift, that in ſo few lines hath ſet down matter enough, for any man to write on whole volumes of bookes. Thus then to follow the Poet, the firſt notable and faſt aboad of the *Lombards*, who came from the *Gothes* and *Vandalles*, was *Schonland*, whence a part of them, diſlodging vnder the conduct of *Ibor* and *Agio* ſetled in *Scoring*, which is about the marches of *Liuonia* and *Pruſſia*: and after they had there dwelt certaine yeares, were conſtrained by a dearth to ſeeke further, ſo as they came to *Mauringia*, and at length to *Rugiland*, and the countreis neare adioyning, which *Paulus Diaconus* ſetteth down by name. There after the death of their leaders, they choſe *Agilmond* for their king. He had raigned 33. yeares, whē the *Bulgares*, a neighbour people,

people, assailing thē vnawares, slue king *Agilmond*. After him was chosen *Lamissō* for king, who to reuenge the death of his predecessour, made warre with the *Bulgares*, got and held a part of *Polongne*: then waxing wearie of that countrey, he led his people toward the *Rhine*, to the coast of the Countie *Palatine*, as *Tacitus* notes in his second booke of Histories, & *Velleius Paterc.* in the life of *Tiberius*. About *Heidelberg* there is a towne called *Lamberten*, which seemes to make somewhat for the *Lombardes* aboad there: so saith *Lazius*. But manie yeares after, they coasted backe againe, and dwelt in *Moravie*, where they warred against the *Herules*, *Sueues* & *Gepides*. Then went they vp into *Hungarie* vnder the safe-conduit of the Emperour *Iustinian*, to whom they payd tribut (as *Procopius* & *Paulus Diaconus* declare at large.) There had they cruell war with the *Gepides*, but at length agreed and ioyned with them; and vnderstanding by the practise of *Narses*, that *Italie* was a coūtrey much fitting their nature, their king *Alboin* made a roade thereinto, and got *Lombardie* before called *Insubria*; there they rested & raigned two hundred yeares, vntill *Charles* the great vanquisht them, as is before said.

21 *Such was the Goth. Lazius* in the tenth booke of his *Mygrations*, hath handled well and largely the Historie of *Gothes* gathered out of *Procopius*, *Iornandes*, *Tacitus*, *Claudianus*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Eutropius* and many others. I wil shut vp all in short, and by way of Paraphrase vpon the Poets verse. The *Gothes*, and *Almaine* people, had for their first assured seat the Isles of the Sound, or Baltike Sea, & *Gothland* yet retaines the name of thē. In *Syllaes* time they left these Isles, & came to dwell in *Almaine* beside the riuer *Vistula*, now called *Wixel*. After they had warred there against the *Frēchmē*, they bent toward *Trāssiluania*, *Hungaria* and *Valachia*, where they remained vntill the time of *Valentinian*, maintaining themselues by force of armes against the *Greekes* & *Romanes*. Then, for many causes alledged by *Lazius*, they went forward into *Thrace*, and there dwelt and became tributaries vnto *Valentinian* and *Valens*. *Eutropius* saith, all went not thither, but a good part of them kept their former place, and the cause of their sundring was a ciuill

disagreement about religion: the one side retaining Heatheniſme vnder *Athalaricke* their king: the other vnder *Fridigerne* mingling with Chriſteniſme the abhominable hereſie of *Arrius*, which taketh quite away the true religion of Chriſt. The *Arrians* drew toward the Weſt, & were after called *Viſigothes* or *Weſtgothes*, the other to the contrary, and were called *Oſtrogothes* or *Eaſtgothes*, who out of *Thrace* moued into *Hungarie* and the countreys adioyning, where they had much adoe with the *Romaine* Emperours, as *Lazius* well recordeth: at laſt they got *Sclauonia*, and all forward vnto the *Adriaticke* Sea, there growing to a mightie number, they determined to ſet on *Italie* vnder the commaund of *Radagniſe* their king in the time of *Theodoſius* the firſt, ſonne of *Arcadius*. Their armie was in number aboue CC. thouſand ſtrong, but by the ſpeciall grace of God they were ouerthrowen, captiued and ſold moſt for ducats a peece, their king ſlaine, and all ſcattered into diuerſe countreis, but, in the time of *Honorius*, *Alaricke* the king of *Weſtgothes* made another voiage, and, entring into *Italie*, aſked the Emperour a place to dwell on: hauing obtained the coaſt that marcheth vpon *Fraunce*, as hee was going thitherward with his companie vpon Eaſter day, one of the captaines of *Stilico* ſet vpon him, and taking him ſo at diſaduantage, by treaſon ſlue a great number of the *Goths*. They, ſtirred vp with anger and diſdaine of ſuch vnfaithfull dealing of *Romanes*, make backe to *Rome*, waſt *Italie*, and in the moneth of September. 1164. beleaguer and take the Citie, and three dayes after depart thence loaden with the ſpoile. As *Alaricke* was marching toward *Rome*, there appeared a reuerend perſonage vnto him, and aduiſed him, ſince hee would be counted a Chriſtian, that hee ſhould not make ſuch hauock as hee did: whereunto the king anſwered; it is not my deſire to goe to *Rome*, but euerie day am I forced by ſome one (I know not who) that ſtill cryeth vnto me, *Go on, go on, and deſtroy Rome*. As the *Gothes* retired *Alaricke* dyed, and *Athaulph* ſucceeded him, who led them backe to *Rome* again. So they went through with their ſaccage, and led away captiue *Galla Placidia* the ſiſter of *Honorius*, whom *Athaulph* married. He was after

ter ſlaine of his own people at *Barcelona* in *Spaine*, for ſeeking peace for his wiues ſake with *Honorius*. The third road they made into *Italie* was vnder the commaund of *Vidimer*: but they were encountred and beaten backe by *Glycerius*, as *Iornandes* writeth: and ſo they preaſſed againe vpon the *French*, and *Spaniſh* nations. Afterward the *Gothes* of *Sclauonia* wearie of eaſie liuing, got leaue of the Emperour *Zeno* and entred *Italie*, and ouercame *Odoacer* the Exarch of *Rauenna*, and there held eſtate for many yeares. At lēgth about the yeare of Chriſt 411. in the time of *Honorius*, they ſeated themſelues in *Spaine* vnder *Alaricke* and his ſucceſſours. Now during the time of their aboad neare the *Meoticke* marſhes, they had nine kings: while they remained in *Gothland* (which is now deuided into the Eaſt and Weſt *Gothie*, betwixt *Swethland* and *Norway*) they had 28. kings: and 10. about the bankes of *Wixel*, and in *Tranſſiluania* and *Sclauonia* 26. After that being ſundred into *Eaſtgothes* and *Weſtgothes*, the *Eaſtgothes* had in *Italy* 11. kings from *Alaricke* to *Teias*, who with the greater part of his people was ouerthrowen by *Narſes*. The *Weſtgoths* in *Liō Gaule*, in *Languedoc* and *Guien*, had 6. kings, and the kings of *Weſtgothes* in *Spaine*, from *Alaricke* in the yeare 411. to *Philip* that now raigneth, are eight and twentie in number, according to the account of *Lazius*, who reckoneth alſo two and thirtie kings of *Arragon*, and two and twentie of *Nauarre*, vnto the kings father that now is. Of theſe matters it may ſuffice to haue touched thus much in a word.

22 *Such was the French.* To enter into the whole hiſtorie of the Frēchmen, or *Gaules*, it was not the Poets meaning, but onely to note briefly the chiefe Outroads of this braue nation, and that within the compaſſe of 2000 yeares. I will go no further, but follow the text. The firſt beginning of the French is diuerſly recorded, and all the opinions thereof are well gathered and examined by the Author of the French Antiquities: who in the end ſheweth his owne iudgement, and auoucheth it to be verie likely, that the land of *Gaule* (which in old time, beſides the realme of *Fraunce*, did containe alſo the Low countreys, *Germany* within *Rhine*, & *Lorraine*) was firſt inhabited

by the line of *Gomer*, thither comming vpon diuerſe occaſions and increaſing more and more with the time: as alſo by the Germanes a neighbour people: for litle could the *Rhine* hinder the Gaules and Germanes from coming together, but that either, as they preuailed in ſtrength, might come into others countrey for their better liking. And as the men of *Marſeil* are counted an outcreaſe of *Aſia*, it is like the reſt of the towns and quarters of *Fraunce* were peopled after the ſame ſort. *Amianus Marcellinus* liuely painteth out the *Gaules* in his 15. booke. So doth *Polybius*, *Caſar*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Strabo*, and others. All agree they were a very warlike people; and their multitude gaue them to thinke vpon ſuch remedie as others had vſed before. Their firſt outroade, that was of any account, was in the raigne of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, and about the time of the Iewes thraldome in *Babylon*, ſome 600 yeares before the birth of Chriſt. The *Celtæ* (which were the auncient *Gaules*) poſſeſſed the countreys now called *Suiſſe*, *Sauoy*, *Daulphine*, *Languedoc*, *Vellay*, *Viuaretz*, *Lionnois*, *Foreſt*, *Auuergne*, *Berri*, *Limoſin*, *Quercy*, *Perigort*, *Xanctoigne*, *Angulmois*, *Poictou*, *Brettaigne*, *Anjou*, *Tourraine*, *Maine*, *Perche*, *Normandie* within *Seine*, the *Chartrain*, *Hurepois*, *Beaulſe*, *Gaſtinois*, *Brie*, *Champagne*, the *Duchie* and *Counte* of *Bourgongne*: their king *Ambigat* ſent forth *Sidoveze* and *Belloveze* to ſeeke other dwelling. *Sidoveze* taking towards *Germanie*, left people in *Bauaria*, *Bohemia* and *Carinthia*, and ſeated him ſelfe in the point of *Europe* toward and beyond the *Riphean* mountaines. *Belloveze* awhile ſtaying at the foote of the *Alpes*, was after by the perſwaſions of a certaine Tuſcane called *Arron* drawne into *Italie*, and poſſeſſed *Inſubria*. Some of his company ſeating firſt among the *Pyrene* hils, at length entred a part of *Arragon*, and gaue the name to *Portugal*. But theſe were nothing ſo renowmed as the other: who preaſſing further into *Italie*, marched vnder *Brennus* as farre as *Cluſium*, and ſo to *Rome*. Of his exploits there, *Liuie* writeth, and *Plutarke* in the life of *Camillus*, which was 386 yeares before the coming of Chriſt. A third companie that followed *Bellevoze*, becauſe they wold haue roome inough, ouer-ran *Slauonia*, and maugre all ſtay entred

entred *Hungary*, and after many skirmiſhes departed thence in two bands: the one coaſting into *Macedonie*, the other into *Greece*, where they made the whole world afraid of thē: after they had ſlaine *Ptolomeus Keraunus* brother to *Philadelphus* kingof *Egypt*. *Pranſes* was their king. whō others call *Brēnus*, but was not he that ſackt *Rome*. This man not content to haue obtained a great victorie of the *Macedonians* and harried their countrey, preſumed ſo farre as to ſpoile the Temple at *Delphos*, whereby himſelfe and all his were brought to a miſerable end. Neuertheleſſe the French that ſtayed behynde, to guard the frontiers of the countrey, fainted not at the report of theſe newes, but went to field with 1500 foote and 3000 horſe, ouercame the *Getes* and *Triballes*, and waſted all *Macedonie*: onely through negligence, as they retired loaden with ſpoile, they were brought to their end. Yet they that remained in *Gaule* ſent forth other companies into *Aſia*: who paſſed on as far as *Boſſen* & *Dardanie*, where, by reaſon of a quarell that fell betweene them, they ſundred themſelues. One part of thē caſt into *Thrace*, & raigned there a long time: the other ſetled about where *Sauus* and *Danubius* meete, not far frō *Belgrade*. Theſe that remained in *Dardanie*, when they heard tell of the fruitfull ſoile of the leſſer *Aſia*, went on ſo farre as *Helleſpont*, and there becauſe they were three cōpanies, they parted *Natolia* betweene them into three partes. The *Trocynes* had the coaſt of *Helleſpont*; the *Tolyſtoboges*, *Eolide* and *Ionie* (which the Turkes call *Quiſcon*.) The *Tectoſages*, the countrey further into the maine land. All that part of *Aſia* which lyeth on this ſide *Taurus* they made their tributarie, plāting thē ſelues all along the riuer *Halys* that parteth *Paphlagonia* from *Syria*. That prouince where the *Gaules* dwelt in *Aſia*, frō their firſt arriual to the height of the Romane Empire, retained the name of *Gaul-Greece*, together with that ſame language which *S. Ierome* (ſixe or ſeuen hundred yeares after) ſaith was like that he heard ſpoken in *Gaule* about the quarter of *Treues*. Thus concerning the auncient *Gaules*: now to cleare ſome few dark words of the text. *The worke of Romulus*, *&c.* He meaneth. *Rome* builded by *Romulus*, the moſt warlike Citie of all the

world; and therefore *Mars*, whom the Painims counted the God of warre, may be thought the founder of it. *Cold Strymon.* A riuer parting *Macedonie* from *Thrace*, as *Plinie* saith: and becauſe *Thrace* is no very warme countrey, he giueth *Strymon* the adioint of *Cold. Th' Emathicke fields*: to wit, *Macedonie*, ſo called of king *Emathion*. *Plinie* ſpeakes thereof in his 4 booke and 10 chapter thus, *Macedonie a countrey containing a hundred and fiftie nations, ſometime renowmed for two kings* (he meaneth *Philip* and *Alexander*) *and for the Empire of the whole world: it was aforetime called Emathia*: which word the Poets, as *Virgil* and *Lucan*, do ſomtimes vſe for *Theſſaly*, a country neare *Macedonie*. *Lucan* in his very firſt verſe, *Bella per Emathios pluſquam ciuilia Campos*. And *Virgil* in the end of his 2 *Georgic.*

Nec fuit indignum ſuperis bis ſanguine noſtro
Emathiam & latos Æmi pingueſcere campos.

The *Pharſalian* fields are in *Theſſaly*, as *Plinie* recordeth in his 4 booke and 8 chapter.

Dindyma. A hill in *Phrygia*. The Poet calleth it *Dindyme chaſtré*, guelt *Dindym*: becauſe the Prieſts of *Cybele* called *Curetes*, kept and ſacrificed there, and were Eunuches attired like women. The Poets meaning is, that theſe *Gaules* harried alſo *Phrygia*, and called the countrey where they dwelt in *Aſia*, *Gaul-Greece*, after the name of that from whence they firſt came, and ſo planted as it were another *Gaule* in the middeſt of *Aſia*. What became of their ſucceſſors in the Romanes time, becauſe the Poet makes no mention thereof, I paſſe it alſo.

23 *Of people moſt renown'd.* He ſheweth in few words wherfore he thruſteth no farther into diſcourſe of the out-roades the people made in old time. For though *Carion*, *Melanthon*, *Peucer*, *Lazius*, *Rhenanus*, *Goropius* and others of our time, haue that way farre ventured, and ſomewhile with very good ſucceſſe, yet it cannot bee denied, but that they leaue manie doubts, and do not alwhere cleare the matter. See then how fitly the Poet addes that followeth.

He groundeth all his diſcourſe vpon holy writ; and ſheweth more particularly how the 3. ſons of Noe peopled all the world.

24 *It ſhall ſuffiſe me then to keepe me neare th' encloſes,*
And carefull hanging on the golden mouth of Moſes,
Amram his learned ſonne, in verſes to record

Sem,

Sem, Cham, and Iaphet fill'd this round worke of the Lord:
And that of mighty Noe the far-out-roming boat,
Did thus the second time all countries ouer-fleat.
Yet not as if Sems house from Babilon did run
Together all at once vnto the rising Sun;
To drinke of Zaiton the water siluer-fine,
To peopl' all rich Catay, with Cambalu & Chine:
Nor Iaphet vnto Spaine; nor that vngodly Cham
Vnto the droughty soyle of Meder and Bigam,
The fields of Cefala, the mount of Zanzibar,
The Cape of hoped good, in Affrick most afarre.
For as th' Iblean hils, or those Hymettick trees, Very meete cõparisons.
Were not in one yeares space all ouer-buzz'd with bees;
But that some little rocke that swarmed ev'ry prime
Two surcreases or three, made on their tops to clime,
Their sydes and all about, those nurslings of the Sun,
At length all ore the Clyffes their hony-combes to run:
Or as two springing Elmes, that grow amids a field
With water compassed, about their stocks do yeeld
A many yonger trees, and they againe shoot-out
As many like themselues encroaching all about;
And gaining peece by peece so thrive that aft'r a while
They for a shared mead a forest make that Isle:
Accordingly the Wrights that built proude Babels towre
All scattering abroad (though not all in an howre)
At first enhous'd themselues in Mesopotamie;
By proces then of time encreasing happily
Past riuer after riuer, and seiz'd land after land,
And, had not God forboad the world should euer stand,
No countrey might be found so sauage and vnknowne,
But by the stocke of Man had bin ere this ore-growne.
And hence it comes to passe the Tig'r-abutting coast
In all the former Age of all did floriſh most:
That first began to war, that only got a name,
And little knew the rest but learned of the same.
For Babilon betimes draw'n vnd'r a kingly throne, The cause, why the first monarchie was in Assiria.
Th' emperiall scepter swayd before the Greekes were knowne

To haue a Policie, before by charming tones
Amphion walled Thebes of selfe-empyling stones.
Or Latins had their townes, or Frenchmen houshold-rents,
Or Almains Cottages, or Englishmen their tents.

The Hebrues & their neighbors were learned & religious before the Greekes knew any thing.

28 *The sonnes of Heber had with Angels often spoke,*
And of all stranger Gods detested th' altar-smoke,
They knew the great vnknowne, *and (o most happy thing)*
With faithfull eyes beheld their vnbeholden king:
The learned Chaldee knew of stars the numb'r and lawes,
Had measured the skie, and vnderstood the cause
That muffleth vp the light of Cinthia's siluer lips,
And how her thwarting doth her brothers beames eclips:
The priest of Memphis knew the nature of the soule,
And straightly marked how the heau'nly flames do roule.
(Who, that their faces might more flaming seeme and gay,
In Amphitrites poole once wash them eu'ry day)
He Phisick also wrote, and taught Geometree,
Before that any Greek had learnd his A Be Cee.

Th' Egiptians & Tyrians had all riches and delights, before the Greeks and Gaules knew the world.

29 *All Egypt ouershone with golden vtensills*
Before the limping Smith by Ætna's burning kill's
Had hammerd Iern barres, before Prometheus found
The fire and vse therof vpon th' Argolian ground.
Alas we were not then, or, if we were at least,
We led an vnkouth life, and like the sauage beast
Our garments feathers were that birds in moulting cast:
We feasted vnder trees, and gaped after mast.
When as the men of Tyre already durst assay
To rase the salty Blew twixt them and Africa;
Were set on Marchandize, with purpl'en-guirt their flankes,
And all the pleasures rain'd about Euphrates bankes.
30 *As, if a pebblestone thou on the the water fling*
Of any sleepy poole, it frames a litle ring
About whereas it fell, and far about doth rase
The waxing marbl', or eu'n the trembling Chrystal face,
With gentil mooning of a number circles mo,
That reaching further out together waxing flow
Vntil the round at length most outward and most large

Strikes

Strikes of the ſtanding poole both one and other marge:
So from the cent'r of All, which here I meane to pitch
Vpon the the waters brinke where diſcord ſprong of ſpeech,
Man dreſſing day by day his knowledge more and more
Makes Arts and wiſdome flow vnto the Circle-ſhore;
As doth himſelfe encreaſe, and as in diuerſe bands
His fruitfull ſeede in time hath ouergrowne the lands.
[31] For from Aſſyria the Semites gan to trauell — The firſt Colonies of Semites the Eaſt.
Vnto the land beguilt with Hytans gliſtring grauell,
And peopling Perſia and dronke Oroates Iuyſe,
And cleere Coaſpes eke, that lickes the walles of Suſe;
So to the fruitfull dale and ſowerbearing plaine
Betwixt high Caucaſe tops, whereas th' Arſaces raigne.
And ſome in Medie dwelt, and ſome began to make
The fields abutting on the great Meſendin lake.
[32] Theſe mens poſteritie did like a flood ſurround — The ſecond.
And ouerflow in time the Cheiſel-fronting ground:
They came in diuerſe troopes vpon Tachaliſtan,
Carz, Gadel, Chabula, Bedane, and Baleſtan.
[33] Their offſpring afterward broke vp with toiling hands — The third.
Narzinga, Biſnagar, and all the plenteous lands
That Ganges thorow-flowes, and peopled Toloman,
The Realme of Mein, and Aue, and muskie Carazan;
And ſaw the fearfull ſprights in wilderneſſe of Lop,
That maske in hundred ſhapes wayfaring men to ſtop.
[34] Long after ſundry times this Race ſtill coaſting Eaſt — The fourth.
Tipura ſeizd that breedes the horny-ſnowted beaſt,
Mangit and Gaucinchine that Aloes hath ſtore,
And ſtopt at Anie Straights and Caſſagalie ſhore.
[35] Now from the center-point enclining to the Set — The firſt Colonies of Iaphet in the weſt.
Far ſpread abroade themſelues the Children of Iaphet.
To Armenie the leſſe, and after to Cilice,
So got the han'ns at length of Tarſis and of Iſe,
The ſweete Corician Caue, that neare Pernaſſus Hill
Delights the commers-in with Cimbal-ſounding skill:
Huge Taure his lofty downes, Ionie, Cappadoce,
Mœanders winding bankes, Bithyne and Illios.

The second.

36 Then boldly passing ore the narrow Cut of Sest
They dronke the waters cold of Strimon, Heb'r, and Nest:
The Rhodopean dales they graz'd, and laid in swathes
The leas that (running-by) Danubies water bathes.

The third parted into many branches.

37 Thrace did athonside fill the Grecian Territory:
Greece peopled Italie lawgiuing, loning-glory:
By Italy was France, by France was filled Spaine,
The borderings of Rhyne, and all the great Brettaigne.
Ath'other side againe it sent a Colonie
Both to the Pont-Euxine and towards Moldauie:
So raught Transsiluanie, Moranie, Hungarie,
And Seruie farther west, and east-ward Podolie:
Thence men to Prussie came, and Wixell borders eard
And that of Almanie, that narre the pole is reard.

The first Colonies of Cham in the South.

38 Now turning to the South, consider how Chaldea
Spewes out in Arabie, Phœnice and Cannaa,
The cursed line of Cham; yet nerthelesse it growes,

The second.

And right betwixt two seas downe into Egypt goes:
So stores the towne Corene, and that renowmed coast
Whereon the punick Seas are all to froth betost:

The third.

Fesse, Gogden, Terminan, Argin, Guiosa, Dara,
Tombuto, Gualata, Melli, Gago, Mansara,
The sparkling wilderneste of Lybie breeding-venim,

The fourth.

Caun, Guber, Amasen, Born, Zegzeg, Nubie, Benim,
And of the droughty soyle those euer-moning sandes,
Where Iesus yet is knowne, and Prestre Ian commands;
Who, though in many points he commeth neare the law,
Yet hath a kind of Church not all vnlike the true.

How the north was peopled.

39 And if thou long to know whence all the land so large,
That vnder-lyes the draught of many a sliding barge,
All ouer paud with Ise, and of the sea of Russe
Enuironed about with surges mutinous,
Was com-vnto by men, thinke after they forsooke
The plaine where Tegill flood swift-running ouertooke
Once and againe the streame of running-far Euphrates,
They lodged at the foot of hoary hill Niphates.
So forth of Armeny the field Hiberian,

The

The Colchiſh, th' Albanick and the Boſphorian,
Were furniſhed with men; thence to the Suns Vpriſt
The cruel Tartar went, that roameth where he liſt
All ore thoſe quarters huge: and thence acoaſt the Set
W'as ſtoar'd the land that Rha doth neare his riſing fret,
The ſhore of Liuonie, the plaines of Moſcouie,
Biarmie, Permie, Ruſſe, Whitelake and Scrifinie.

24 *It ſhall ſuffiſe.* The Poet hath heretofore compared Antiquitie (chiefly concerning the Nations Out-roads) vnto a great foreſt, wherein the cunningeſt guides haue often loſt thē ſelues. Now therefore he ſaith it is the ſafer way to follow and keepe neare the verge of the foreſt, rather then venter too far into it. He ſhewes thereby, that his meaning is to giue vs a generall view of theſe matters, not curiouſly to minſe the particulars, as they haue done, who vndertake to gather out of Authors, and teach others the courſe of *Noes* poſteritie euerie mile as they haue runne vntill this preſent; and pore ſtill into the Arke, to finde there the names of their countrymen and auncеſtours. Therefore he voweth to relye wholly vpon *the golden mouth of Moſes*, which was the ſonne of *Amram*, as the Scripture witneſſeth, Nomb. 26. 59. Now *Moſes* ſaith Geneſ. 10. in the ende of the Chapter, That of the children of *Noe* were the Nations deuided on the earth after the flood. And before in 5.20. and 30. verſes, he ſheweth plainly from whence they began to people the world, and (as it were) to leade againe the Arke ouer the face of the earth: in filling moſt countryes of the world with their great poſteritie, encreaſed, as it was, by vertue of Gods wonderful bleſſing. Gen 9.1. *Encreaſe and multiply, and fill the earth.*

25 *Yet not as if Sems houſe.* He ſaith *Sem* peopled not the Eaſt all at once, but by ſucceſſion of time; that *Iaphet* when he came out of the Arke, did not forthwith runne to *Spaine*, nor *Cham* to hide himſelfe in the furtheſt part of *Affrick*: but that by litle and litle, and in proceſſe of time their iſſues raunged ſo farre forth either way. He ſpeaketh of diuerſe countreys far vp in the Eaſt, and farre downe Southward, the ſite whereof appeareth plaine in the Mappes: and to enrich this true ſtorie,

he vseth two prettie comparisons, of the rockes of bees in *Hybla*, and Elmes in an Island: & as by their surcrease both places are by peecemeale at length quite ouergrowen, so (he saith) the world by yearely encrease of *Noes* posteritie was part after part ouerpeopled as it is. First after the confusiō of tōgs they lodged one behind another, about the coast of *Mesopotamia*: afterward as they encreased in stocke, their new families passed the riuers, hilles and straights, looking-out other dwelling places to their liking: the prouidence of God directing all (as appeares) for the better grace and trimming of the earth, and the commoditie of all mankind.

26 *And hēce it comes to passe.* This ensueth necessarily of that goes before. Where the posteritie of *Noe* were most together in the beginning, there we must confesse was the chiefe sway and greatnesse of mankind, and that was in *Assyria* and *Chaldaea*, as *Moses* witnesseth Gen. 11. whereout the Poet cōcludeth as afore: see further. Gen. 14. Concerning the kings warres that are there named, with their countreys marching vpon *Tigris* or there abouts; and of *Nymrod* it is namely said that the beginning of his raigne was *Babell, &c.* in the countrey of *Sennaar*, marching vpon the riuer *Tigris*.

27 *For Babilon betimes.* Hauing spoken in generall of the first people their greatnesse, he specifieth now the first Monarchie; whereof it seemes *Moses* hath enough written in the 10. chap. aforesaid. Now the best Authors many, of these and the former times, declare and proue by the account of yeares that the first Monarchie was in *Babilon*, and *Babilon* was in *Chaldaea*: wherupon some dispute for *Ninive* and *Assyrians*, & some because these two great Cities began about one time, had seuerall Princes, and raigned both many hundred yeares, they make a double Monarchie of the first, vntill such time as the *Chaldean* had swallowed the *Assyrian*. I take not the word Monarchy too precisely, as if in the time of the *Babyloniā* there were none other in the world. *Egypt* began in good time to be of power, and great kings there were in the land of *Canaan*, and the countreys adioyning. But I vnderstand with our Poet that the first rule plainlie appeared at *Babylon*, euen in the

the time of *Noe*. Hee that would vpon this point compare profane Hiſtories with the Scripture, might finde matter for a long diſcourſe, the ſumme whereof may bee ſeene in *Funccius*, *Carion*, *Vignier* and other Chroniclers. To be ſhort, I ſay the raigne of *Nymrod* mentioned Gene. 10. 10. many yeares forewent all other we reade of, and eſpeciallie thoſe of the *Greekes*, *Romaines*, *Gaules*, &c. as is proued plainlie by the account of time. *Thebes*, a towne of *Bœotia* in *Greece*: it hath a ſpring by it called *Dirce*, whereof the towne ſelfe among the Poetes is often ſurnamed. *Amphion*, a wiſe Politician, who by his eloquence and ſleight perſwaded the people of thoſe times, rude as they were and vnciuill, to ioyne together in building the walles of *Thebes*; whereupon the Poetes, to ſhew the force of eloquence, faine that *Amphion* by the cunning ſtroakes of his Lute made the ſtones come downe from the rockes and lay themſelues together in order of a wall. And thus ſaith *Horace* in his Epiſtle of Poetrie *ad Piſones*: *Dictus & Amphion Thebanæ conditor vrbis Saxa mouere ſono teſtudinis, & prece blãda.* Read more of him in *Appollonius* his *Argonauticks*.

28 *The ſonnes of Heber*. This proues again that the neare ſucceſſours of *Noe* filled not the world all at once, but by ſucceſſiõ of time. So the true religion remained in the familie of *Sem*; The *Chaldeans* were excellent Aſtronomers & Philoſophers; the *Egyptian* Prieſtes knew the ſecretes of Nature; before there was any knowledge of letters in *Greece*: which was not peopled ſo ſoone as the other by many yeares, as the hiſtories euen of the *Greekes* themſelues declare. See the latter Chronicles.

29 *All Egypt ouerſhone*. Another proofe. If the world had bene peopled all ſtraight after the flood, riches and dainties would haue bene found vſed in all countreys at the ſame time. But they were in *Egypt* and *Tyre* long before the *Greekes* and *Gaules* knew the world. So it followes that *Greece* and *Gaule* were not ſo ſoone peopled as *Egypt* and *Phœnicia*. By *the limping Smith*, he meanes *Vulcan*, that firſt found out the vſe and forging of Iron in *Sicilie*. *Prometheus* was the firſt that found the vſe of fire among the *Argolians* or *Greekes*. Of him ſaith *Hor.* 1. booke 2. *Ode*. *Audax Iapeti genus ignẽ fraude malâ genti-*

bus intulit. That is, the bold ſon of *Iaphet* brought fire by craft among the nations. Of this matter the Poets haue ſet forth many fables, the true drift whereof our Authour ſheweth in a word. Looke what I haue noted vpō the 707 verſe of the 6. day of the 1 weeke. The reſt of this place is eaſie to be vnderſtood.

30 *As if a pebble ſtone.* A fine ſimilitude concerning the aforeſaid matter: to ſhew how all the Arts began frō the plaine of *Senaar* to ſpread by litle and litle ouer all the world.

31 *For from Aſſyria.* He beginneth here to treat of the more particular peoplings. And firſt he ſheweth how the poſteritie of *Sem* began to fil *Aſia*. Their firſt outcreaſe, leauing the coaſt of *Aſſyria*, bent toward the Eaſt. Of this riuer *Hytan*, *Plinie* ſaith 6. 23. *Carmaniæ flumen Hytanis portuoſum & auro fertile.* Look *Solinus* cha. 67. They hauing peopled this quarter, thruſt on further toward *Oroatis* a riuer of *Perſia*: whereof *Plinie* ſaith in his 6. booke the 23. *Flumen Oroatis oſtio difficili niſi peritis; Inſulæ 2. paruæ: inde vadoſa nauigatio paluſtri ſimilis, per euripos tamen quoſdam peragitur*, & in the 25 chap. *Perſidis initium ad Flumen Oroatin, quo diuiditur ab Elimaide.* Read alſo the 24. chap. of the ſaid booke of *Plinie*, for the better vnderſtanding of their dwelling here. Then they drew further forth into *Perſia* towardes the Citie *Suſa*, cloſe by the which *Coaſpis* runneth: ſuch is the ſweetneſſe of that water, that (as *Plinie*, *Soline*, *Plutarch*, & others record) the kings of *Perſia* drink of none other. So they came into the valleys of the famous hill *Caucaſus*, where dwelt the *Parthians*, whoſe kings were cōmonly called *Arſaces*. From hēce into *Medie* & laſtly vp higher toward the *Meſendin*, *Hyrcanian*, or *Caſpian* lake. Looke *Ptolo.* in his 1. 2. & 3. table of *Aſia*, *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, *Cellarius* & *Theuet*. All theſe remoues are cōtained within the compaſſe of 5. or 600. leagues.

32 *Theſe mens poſteritie.* He ſetteth downe in fower verſes the chiefe countries peopled by the ſecond ouercreaſe of *Sems* Iſſue. The land *fronting Cheſel* is a part of *Tartarie*, not farre from the *Caſpian* ſea, whereinto that riuer falleth, and riſeth neare the wilderneſſe of *Lop*, aboue *Tachaliſtan*; which is a great countrey neighbour to the mountaine *Imaus*. *Charaſſe*, *Charaſſan*, or *Choraſan*, it is a coūtrey that lies between *Iſtigias*,

Bedane

Bedane, and *Tacalistan*, which I note more particularly then I finde in the French Commentarie, becauſe there is ſo little difference of letters betweene that and the name of *Carazan*, whereof the Poet ſpeaketh in the fourth verſe following. This *Charaſſe*, *Gadel*, *Cabul*, *Bedane* and *Baliſtan*, are prouinces encloſed by the riuer *Indus*, the mountaine *Imaus*, the *Meſendin* or *Caſpian* Sea, and the realme of *Perſia*, a circuit of land ſomewhat more then 600. leagues.

33 *Their offspring afterward.* He commeth to the third ouercreaſe of the *Semites*, who went foorth Southward as well as North and Eaſtward. The inhabitants of *Cabul* thruſt forward their Iſſue toward *Biſnagar*, a rich countrie of South-*Aſia*, lying betweene the *Perſian* ſea and the Gulfe of *Bengala*. *Narſinga* (for ſo I haue tranſlated the French *Nayarde*) is a kingdome lying yet lower, and very rich. *That plenteous land that Ganges thorow-flowes*, it containes the higher *India*, where are many wealthie kingdomes ſet forth well at large in the Mappes, as *Cambaie*, *Decan*, *Bengala*, *Pedir*, &c. *Toloman*, is further vp toward the North. *Aua*, is beyond the Gulfe of *Bengala*, toward the Eaſt, about *Pegu* and *Siam*, countries of infinit wealth. *Mein*, on the Weſt hath *Ganges*, on the Eaſt *Macin*, on the South *Bengala*, and on the North *Carazan*, which the Poet ſurnameth *Muskey*, becauſe there is great ſtore of the beſt Muske. *Lop*, a Deſert thirtie daies iourney ouer, lying yet higher Northward. It ſeemes the Poet followes the opinion of *M. P. Venet*, who in the firſt booke of his *Tartarian* Hiſtorie, chap. 35. makes very ſtrange report of the feareſull ſights that the poore paſſengers there meete with, often to the loſſe of their liues. Not vnlike it is that certaine legions of euill Spirits there abiding, haue had ſome ſpeciall power giuen them ſo to puniſh the Idolotrous Mahometiſts, who ſtill inhabit thoſe quarters. The Poet ſaith all the countries marching this Wilderneſſe were peopled by this third outcreaſe of the *Semits*. It is an opinion ſomewhat likely, and thereon I reſt, vntill I heare ſome other (if it bee poſſible) giue more certaine intelligence of the matter.

34 *Long after ſundrie times.* He ſpeaketh of the fourth and laſt ouercreaſe of *Sem*. *Tipura*, a countrie breeding many *Rhi-*

noserots, which, according as the Greeke name signifieth, I haue translated *horny-snouted beasts*: reade the description of them in the exposition of the 40. verse of the 6. day of the first weeke: this *Tipura* lieth East ward aboue *Toloman* betwixt *Caraʒan* an *Caichin*, or *Gancinchine*, for so I haue translated: it hath on the West *Tipura* and *Toloman*, on the South *Campaa*, on the North *China* & *Mein*, and on the East ỹ East-Ocean: a land very large and bearing great store of Aloës. *Mangit* is far vp in the North: so is also *Quinsai*, *Ania*, and *Tabin*, one aboue another euen vnto the *Anian Straight* and *Scythike Ocean*. By this description, plaine to be seene in the Maps of *Asia*, the Poet meant to shew vs all the seuerall remoues of *Sems* posteritie; who not passing beyond the *Anian Straight*, might long content themselues with so large a portion as *Asia*, containing aboue foure thousand leagues of ground. As for the particular description of these countries, their length, bredth and commodities, I neither dare, nor wil euer charge therewith my notes entended for short. Besides, it was not the Poets minde to hold the reader long with view and studie of such matter and questions, as may be had and plainly resoiled of the Card-men.

35 *Now from the center-point.* Out of *Assyria* and *Mesopotamia*, *Iaphet*, or the next race from him, drew toward the West, into those places that the Poet names, set downe (as they are) in the ancient and later Mappes of *Asia* and *Europe*. I neede not mince euery word of the text. *Armenie* is distinguished into the Great and Lesse, it lieth neere the *Caspian* sea, and coasteth toward *Europe*. *The sweete Corician cave*, it is in *Cilicia*, and is described of *Plinie* in the 27. chapter of his 5. booke, and *Strabo* in his 4. book, and *Solinus* in his 51. chap. Concerning the strange matters which the Poet reports of it, reade *Pomponius Mela* his description of *Cilicia*, the first booke. Besides many notable properties of the place, he sayth moreouer that when a man hath gone there a troublesome narrow way a mile and more, he shall come through pleasant shades into certaine thick woods, which make a sound (no man can tell how) of certaine country-songs: and after he is passed thorow to the end thereof, he shall enter another deeper shadowe, which amazeth much all that come there,

there, by reaſon of a noiſe is heard, loud and paſſing mans power to make, as it were the ſound of many Cimballes. Theſe are his words: *Terret ingredientes ſonitu Cimbalorũ diuinitùs & magno fragore crepitantium.* He ſets downe alſo at large al other the pleaſant delights of the place. Concerning this muſicke, ſome thinke it a fable: others aſcribe it to a naturall cauſe: as that the ayre entring by a narrow mouth into a vault of ſtone, wide and very deepe, ſoone growes thereby exceeding raw, and ſo turnes into water, then dropping ſtill downe in many places and quantities ſomewhat proportionable vpon the ſounding ſtone, makes in thoſe hollow rockie places a noyſe as it were muſicall. *Taure his loftie downes*, this great mountaine reacheth hence well toward *Piſidia* Weſtward, and on the other ſide a great way into *Aſia*, as *Ptolomee* ſheweth in his firſt table. *Meander* a riuer ariſing out of the mountaines of *Pelta* and *Totradium* in *Aſia* the leſſe, it runneth thorow *Hierapolis*, *Piſidia*, *Licaonia*, *Caria*, and other countries thereabouts, into the Midland ſea. *Illios* or *Troas*, *Bithynia* and the reſt, are higher toward *Helleſpont* and the *Maior* ſea.

36 *Then boldly paſsing ore.* He ſpake before of *Illios*, which lies in low *Phrigia* vpon the ſhore of the Midland ſea, about the *Sigean Peake* and the riuer *Simõis*, hard by the Straight of *Gallipolie*, where *Abydos* on *Aſia*-ſide ſtãdeth, and *Seſtos* on the ſide of *Europe*: now he ſaith the ſecond ouercreaſe of *Semites* paſt the Straight, it being in breadth but the fourth part of a league, as *Bellon* auoucheth in the 2. booke and 3. chapter of his *Singularities*. In times paſt there ſtood two towers, one in *Seſt*, the other in *Abyde*, in the toppes whereof wont to bee ſet great lights to waine the marriners by night. Looke what we haue noted vpon the word *Phare* in the firſt day of the firſt weeke, verſe 448. and what vpon the word *Leander* 1. weeke, fift day, 912. verſe. At this time *Seſt* and *Abyde* are two Caſtles, where the Turke hath Garriſons, and are the very keyes of *Turkie* in that quarter: ſo neere is *Conſtantinople* vnto them. *Strimon*, *Hebre* and *Neſt*, are three great riuers paſsing thorow *Thrace* (which is now called *Romania*) and falling into the *Ægean* ſea, called now by ſome *Archipelago*, and by the Turks the *White ſea*. Look

the 9. table of *Europe* in *Ptolomee*. *The Rhodopeã dales. Rhodope* is a mountaine bounding *Thrace*: in the dales thereof, beside other townes, are *Philippoli* and *Hadrianopoli*. *Danubie* or *Donaw* is the greateſt riuer of all *Europe*, ſpringing out of *Arnobe* hill, which *Ptolomee* and *Mercator* puts for a bound betweene the *Swenes* and *Griſons*: this Riuer running thorow *Almaine*, *Auſtria*, *Hungaria*, *Sclauonia*, and other countries with them interlaced, receiueth into it aboue 50. great Riuers, and little ones an infinite ſort, ſo emptieth by ſixe great mouthes into the *Maior* ſea. *Moldauia*, *Valachia*, and *Bulgaria* are the countries neere about the fall of *Danubie*.

37 *Thrace*. Theſe countries neere the *Maior* and *Ægean* Seas, and the *Thracian Boſphore*, thruſt on the third ouercreaſe of people further Weſt and Northward, as the Poet very likely ſayth: the Mappes of *Europe* ſhew plainly the coaſts he nameth for their chiefe ſeates. But to ſhew how and when they changed and rechanged places and names of places, driuing out one the other, and remouing by diuers enterſpaces, it were the matter of a large booke.

38 *Now turning to the South*. He commeth now to handle the *Colonies* or ouercreaſes of *Chams* poſteritie: firſt into *Arabia*, *Phanicia*, and *Chananæa*, which was after called *Iudæa*: the ſite of theſe countries wee know well: they are eaſie to bee found in the generall Mappes, and thoſe of *Europe*, beſide the particulars in *Ptolomee* and other late writers, as namely in the Theater of *Ortelius*. When the *Chamites* had ouerbred *Arabia* and the countrie ſouth from *Chaldæa*, which lies betwixt th'Arabian and Perſian Gulfes, they went at the ſecond remoue down into *Ægypt* betwixt the red & Midland ſeas: thirdly they entred *Affrick*, and by little and little filled it. The Poet points out many countries, for better vnderſtanding whereof, wee muſt cõſider that *Affrick* (the fourth part of the world knowne) is diuided into foure parts, *Barbaria*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, and the land of *Negroes*. *Barbaria* conteineth al the North coaſt, from *Alexandria* in *Ægypt* to the Straight of *Gibraltar* along by the Midland ſea, and is diuided into foure kingdomes, *Maroco*, *Feſſa*, *Tremiſen*, and *Tunis*, conteining vnder them 21. Prouinces.

Vnder

Vnder the ſame Southward lieth *Numidia*, called of the Arabians *Biledulgerid*, and hauing but few places habitable. Next below that is *Lybia*, called *Sarra*, as much to ſay as *Deſert*, a countrie exceeding hot, and marching athonſide vpon the land of *Negroes*: that, the laſt and greateſt part of *Affrick*, reacheth South and Eaſtward very farre. In the further coaſt thereof is the countrie of *Zanzibar*, certaine kingdomes and deſerts neere the *Cape of good hope*, which is the vtmoſt and Southereſt peake of all *Affrick*. *Corene* is neer *Ægypt*. *The Punick Sea*, the Sea of *Carthage*, put for the Midland that parteth *Europe* and *Affricke* aſunder. *Feße*, is the name of the chiefe Citie of that Realme in *Barbarie*. *Gogden*, a Prouince of the *Negroes*, as are alſo *Terminan*, *Gago* and *Melli*, neere the ſame. *Argin*, lieth neere the *White Cape*. *Guſola*, is one of the ſeuen Prouinces of *Maroco* in *Barbarie*. *Dara*, a countrie in the Northweſt of *Numidia*, not farre from *Guſola*. *Tombuto*, a great countrie in the Weſt part of the *Negroes*, neere aboue the riuer *Niger*. So is *Gualata*, but ſomewhat higher and right againſt the *Greene Cape*. *Manſara* (which I haue put in for the verſe ſake, as I left out *Aden*) it lies neere *Melli* vpon the loweſt mouth of *Niger*. By *Aden*, that the French hath, I take to bee meant *Hoden*, which is betwixt *Argin* and *Gualata*, or ſomewhat lower. The Wildernes of *Lybie* is ſurnamed *Sparkling*, becauſe the ſands there ouerchafed with a burning heate of the Sunne, flye vp and dazle mens eyes. *Cane*, *Guber*, *Amaſen*, *Born*, *Zegzeg*, *Nubie*, *Benim*: all are eaſie to be found in the Mappe neere about the riuer *Niger*, ſauing *Benim* which is lower by the Gulfe *Royal*, and *Nubie* higher toward *Nilus*. *Amaſen* (which I haue added) is a great countrie, neere the place where *Niger* diueth vnder the Earth. From theſe quarters South and Eaſtward lies the great *Ethiopia*, a countrie exceeding hot, ſandie, and in many places vnhabitable, becauſe of the ſands, which by the wind are ſo moued and remoued oftentimes, that they ouerheate and choke-vp diuers great countries, that might otherwiſe bee dwelt in. There the great *Negus*, called *Preſter-Ian*, raigneth farre and neere. His Realmes, Prouinces, cuſtomes, lawes, Religion, and the manner of his peoples liuing, are ſet foorth at large by *Franciſcus Aluares*, in his hiſto-

rie of *Ethiopia*, that is ioyned with *Iohannes Leo* his deſcription of *Affrick*.

39 *If thou deſire to know.* Hitherto the Poet hath told vs how *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Affricke*, were peopled by the ſucceſſors of *Noe*. But he hath not ſhewed how the *Iaphethites* from *Chaldaa* got vp to the furtheſt Northerne parts: and that he now goeth about, and doth in 16. verſes: ſuppoſing them from *Euphrates* to coaſt vp toward the mountaines of *Armenia*, and ſo to enter *Albania* and the neighbour places, from thence to people *Tartaria*, *Moſcouia*, and all the North countries, they are plainly ſet downe by *Mercator*, *Ortelius*, *Thenet* and others in their Maps of *Europe*: and I thought good, for cauſes often aforetold, not here to entreate of them particularly. There is left vs yet to conſider two notable queſtions concerning theſe out-roades and Colonies of *Noes* poſteritie. The one, how they came vnto the Weſt *India*, which hath ſo lately, within theſe 100. yeares, been diſcouered. The other, how it came to paſſe that ſo few of them, in the ſhort ſpace of ſome hundreds of yeares, were able to encreaſe to ſuch a number, as might empeople and fill ſo many huge and diuers countries of the world. The Poet ſtraight makes anſwere hereunto. Let vs marke his diſcourſe vpon either the demaunds.

How America was peopled.

40 *But all this other world, that Spaine hath new found out*
By floting Delos-like the Weſterne Seas about,
And raiſed now of late from out the tombe of Leath,
And giu'n it (as it were) the Being by the death;

The firſt obiection.

How was't inhabited? if long agone, how is't
Nor Perſians, nor Greeks, nor Romans euer wiſt,
Or inckling heard thereof, whoſe euer-conquering boaſts
Haue ſpred abroad ſo far and troad ſo many coaſts?

The ſecond obiection.

Or if it were of late, how could it ſwarme ſo thick
In euery towne, and haue ſuch works of ſtone and brick,
As paſſe the tow'rs of Rome, th' antike Ægyptian Pyramis,
The King Mauſolus Tombe, the walles of Queene Semiramis?

Anſwers negatiue, by an Ironie.

41 *What then alas? belike theſe men fell from the skie*
All readie-ſhap'd, as do the Frogs rebounding frie,

That

That aft'r a soultie day about the setting hower
Are powred on the meades by some warme April shower:
And enter touch themselues, and swarme amid the dust
About the gaping clifts that former dronght had brust:
Or grew of tender slips and were in earthy lap
(Instead of cradle) nurst, and had for milk the sap:
Or as the Monsherom, the Sowbred, or the Blite
Among the fatter clots they start-vp in a night:
Or, as the Serpents teeth sow'n by the Duke of Thebes,
They brauely sprong all arm'd out of the broken glebes.

42 Indeed this mightie ground, that call'd is Americk, The first earnest answere.
Was not inhabited so soone as Afferick;
Nor as that learned soyle tow'r-bearing, louing-right,
That after Iupiter his deer-beloued hight;
Nor as that other part which from cold Bosphors head
Doth reach the pearly dew of Tithons saffran bed.
For they much more approach the diapriz'ed ridges
And fair endented banks of Tegil burst'ing-bridges,
From whence our ancestors discamp'd astonished,
And like to Partridges were all-to-scattered;
Then doth that newfound world whereto Columbus bore
First vnder Ferdinand the Castile armes and lore.

43 But there the buildings are so huge and brauely dight Generall.
So differing the States, the wealth so infinite,
That long agon it seemes some people thither came,
Although not all at once, nor all by waies the same.
Some by the clowdy drift of tempest raging-sore
Perhaps with broken barks were cast vpon the shore:
Some other much anoyd with famin, plague and warre, Particulars.
Their ancient Seates forsooke, and sought for new so farre;
Some by some Captaine led, that bore a searching minde,
With wearie ships arriu'd vpon the Westerne Inde.

44 Nay could not long ere this the Quinsay vessels finde The second.
A way by th' Anian straight fro th'one to th' other Inde?
As short a cut it is, as that of Hellespont
From Asia to Greece; or that wher-ere they went,
Sayle from the Spanish hil vnto the Realme of Fesse,

Or into Sicilie from out the hau'n of Reſſe.

Colonies according to the ſecond Anſwere: noting by the way certaine meruailes of the countrie.

45 *So from the Waſtes of Tolm and Quiuir (where the kine*
Bring calues with weathers fleece, and camels bunchy chine,
and hair of Courſerots) they peopled Azaſie,
Coſs, Toua, Caliquas, Topira, Terlichi,
The flow'r-entitled Soile, Auacal, Hochilega,
Saguenai, Baccalos, Canada, Norumbega,
And thoſe white Labour-lands, about whoſe bleachy ſhore
The ſweeter watered ſeas are moſt-anon before.
46 *They ſow'd at other ſide the land of Xaliſco,*
Mechuacan, Cuſule, and founded Mexico
Like Veniſe ore the wat'r, and ſaw aſtoniſhed
The greeneſt growing trees become all withered
As ſoone as euer touch'd; and eek a mountaine found
Veſenus-like enflam'd about Nicargua ground.
So paſſing foorth along the ſtraights of Panama,
Vpon the better hand they firſt Oucanama,
Then Quito, then Cuſco, then Caxamalca built,
And in Peruvi-land, a countrie thorow-guilt,
They wondred at the Lake that waters Colochim,
Al vnder-paued ſalt, and freſh about the brim:
And at the ſprings of Chinck, whoſe water ſtrongly good
Makes pebble ſtones of chalk, and ſandy ſtones of mood.
47 *Then Chili they poſſeſt, whoſe Riuers cold and bright*
Run all the day a pace, and ſlumber all the night:
Quinteat, Patagonie, and all thoſe lower ſeates,
Whereon the foamy Brack of Magellanus beats.
Vpon the left they ſpred along by Darien ſide,
Where Huothem refreſht, then in Vraba ſpide
How Zenu's wealthie waues diwn vnto Neptune rould
As big as Pullets egges fair maſsie graines of gould;
And in Grenada ſaw mount Emeraudy ſhine:
But on Cumana banks hoodwinked were their eyne
With ſhadie thickned miſt: ſo quickly from Cumana
They on to Parie went, Omagu, Caribana:
Then by Maragnon dwelt, then entred fierce Breſile,
Then Plata's leuell fields, where flowes another Nile.

48 *Moreouer*

48 *Moreouer one may say that Picne by Gronland,*
The Land of Labour was by Brittish Izerland
Repleniſhed with men; as eek by Terminan,
By Tombut and Melli the ſhore of Corican.

The third Anſwere.

40 *But all this other world.* This is the firſt of the foreſayde queſtions: how it came to paſſe that the new world, diſcouered in theſe latter times, could be ſo repleniſhed with people, as the *Spaniards* (who haue thereof written very much) did finde it. He ſpeaketh of the *Weſt Indies*, which is called *another world*, or the new world, for the hugenes thereof; being more then 9300. leagues about, as *Gomara* ſaith in his *Indian* Hiſtorie 1. book. 12. chap. it is longer then all the other three parts of the world: and two or three waies as broad as *Aſia* and *Europe* laide together. This quarter, ſo great and full of kingdomes and people, if it haue been long agone inhabited, how hap (ſaith our Poet) the *Perſians*, *Greekes*, and *Romans*, who vndertooke ſo many farre voyages, came neuer there, nor once heard thereof? For *Ptolomee*, *Strabo*, *Mela* and other auncient writers make no mention of it: and if it were peopled but of late yeares, he asketh, how came ſo many people there, ſo many great cities and ſtately monuments, as *Gomara*, *Benzo*, *Cieque*, *Ouiede*, *Cortes*, and others write of. *Benzo* and *Barthelemi de las Caſas* doe report, that, in that little the *Spaniards* haue there gotten within theſe 30. or 40. yeres, they haue ſlaine aboue twentie millions of people, vndone and brought to great diſtreſſe as many or more, and waſted and vnpeopled twiſe as much ground as is contained in *Europe* and a part of *Aſia* to that. Neuertheleſſe in many places, and euen in *Mexico*, *New Spaine* and *Peru*, where they haue vſed all the crueltie, wickednes and villanie that mans heart or the diuels rage could imagine, there are yet liuing many thouſand *Indians*. Concerning the auncient Monuments of this new world, I will reckon at this time but one of thē, taken out of the fourth booke and 194. chapter of *Gomara*: there are (ſaith hee) in *Peru* two great high-waies reaching, the one through the hilles, the other ouer the plaines, frō *Quito* to *Cuſco*, which is aboue 500. leagues out right, a worke ſo great and chargeable, that it is well worthie

noting: that ouer the plaines, is 25. foote broad, and walled on either side, and hath little brookes running a long in it, with store of the trees called *Molli* planted on the bankes. The other is of like breadth, cutting thorough the rocks, and filling vp the lower grounds with stone worke: for they are both of them leuell without mounting or descending any hill, & straight without stopping at any lake or poole. In a word, whosoeuer hath seene either of them, will say it is a work farre surpassing all the great buildings and paued causies of the Romanes, or the walles of *Babylon* built by Queene *Semyramis*, or those most wonderfull *Pyramides* of *Ægypt*. *Guaynacapa*, a certaine king of the Indians (who liued about 100. yeares agoe) caused these wayes to be repayred and enlarged; but he was not the first beginner of them, as some would make vs beleeue: for he could not haue finished them in all his life time, and the stone-worke seemes to be much more ancient. There are built vpon them, a dayes iourney asunder, many goodly pallaces, called *Tambos*, wherein the Court and armies of the Princes wont to lodge. But, *Gomara* sayth, our Spanyards haue by their ciuil warres vtterly destroyed these causies, and cut them asunder in many places, that they might not come one to the other: yea the Indians themselues haue broke-off and seuered their parts in time of warre. Now let vs heare the Poets answere.

41 *VVhat then alas? belike.* His first answere is, that the people of the *West Indies* fell not out of the ayre, as many little frogges doe in a warme shower, framed, by the vertue of the Sunne, of the dust or vapours arising out of the earth: nor that they grew not out of the ground like rootes or plants: nor by any straunge and vaine inchantment, as of the *Serpents teeth* sowne by *Cadmus*, the Poets faine, grew souldiers in complet harnesse. But these they are men well-featured, stout, and long-liuing, chiefly in the North and South-parts of the countrie, where both men and women in stature, strength, and continuance, farre excell the people of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Affrick*. The cõmodities they haue for health, their meat, drink and dwelling, their ceremonies, ciuil gouernment & other properties, duly noted by the Historians, make very good proofe of ỹ Poets saying.

42 *Indeed*

42 *Indeed this mightie ground.* This new-found world is called *America*, of the name of *Americus Vesputius*, a certaine famous Pilot of *Florence*, one of the first discouerers of the countrie, not much more then a hundred yeares agoe. His second answere is, that this part of the world could not bee so soone enhabited as the other three: because it is discoasted further from the plaine of *Sennaar*, for in *Asia* the plaine it selfe was. And *Arabia* being peopled, *Affrick* was very neere at hand, and *Europe* from the lesser *Asia* is parted but with a narrow *Phare*: whereas *America* is farre beyond all these which way soeuer we coast. He calleth *Europe* a *learned Soyle, tow'r-bearing, louing-right*, for the number of learned men and cunning Artisans, of kingdoms and states well gouerned, and Fortresses that are there. *That after Iupiter his deer-beloued bight*, to weet *Europa*, that was the daughter of *Agenor* king of *Phenicia*. For the prophane Poets faine their great god, being in loue with her, to haue taken the shape of a Bull, and on his backe to haue carried her ouer *Hellespont*, and therefore the place where he first landed her was called by her name. From this fable seemes to be drawne the name of *Bosphore*: which is as much to say as *Bull-ferrie*. Perhaps this *Iupiter* was some notable pyrate or tyrant thereabout raigning, who in a Ship called the Bull, stole away some yong Lady & fled for safetie into *Europe*. These words *(which from cold Bosphors head Doth reach the pearly dew of Tithons saffran bed)* set down the length of *Asia*, that is, from the *Bosphore* of *Thrace* vnto the East-Ocean. *The Castile armes and lore*: that is, the Spanish Religion and forces, which *Christopher Columbus* brought first into *America*, and there planted in the name of the Spanish king.

43 *But there the buildings.* The third answere is, that the stately buildings, infinite treasures, & diuers gouernements that are there, will witnes that the countrie hath been long enhabited, although hard it is to learne how. I haue alreadie spoke of the great Causeyes of *Peru*. Now the sumptuousnes of *Themixtetan*, the great citie of the kingdome of *Mexico*, and the kings Pallaces of *Peru* (such they are described by the Spaniards) make further proofe of the Poets saying. As for th'vncoun-

table wealth of the *Indies* it plainely appeares, that aboue ten thousand Myllions of golde haue been brought thence into *Europe*, beside heapes of Rubies, Emeraudes and Pearle, much wracked in the sea, and much brought for a yearely tribute into *Spaine*. Whereunto I will adde what *Franciscus Lopes de Gomara* saith concerning the vnualuable riches of *Guainacapa*, (the name signifieth *young and rich*) the father of *Antibalippa*, last king of *Peru*, whom the Spaniards put to death. *All the furniture of his house, table and kitchin* (saith hee in the 120. chapter of his fourth booke) *were of golde and siluer, and the meanest of siluer somewhat embased with copper for the more strength. He had in his wardrop giant-like images of golde finely featured; as also all kinde of beasts, fowles, trees, herbes, and flowers that the land there beareth; and all kinde of fishes, that either the Sea there, or any fresh water of his kingdome breedeth, in the said mettals well and proportionably resembled, not so much as cordes, paniers, troughes, billets, and other such implements, but were so; to conclude, there was nothing in his kingdome, whereof he had not the counterfet in golde or siluer. It is also said that the kings of Peru, called Ingaes, haue a garden in a certaine Isle neere Puna, where they delight themselues when they list take the Sea, that hath in golde and siluer all hearbes, flowers and trees, and other things whatsoeuer meet for a pleasant garden: such a sumptuous deuise, as neuer was heard-of or seene elsewhere. Besides all this, that king, last but one, had gathered into Cusco huge masses of golde and siluer vnfined: which the Indians hid so secretly, as the Spaniards could neuer come-by it, there was also in and about Cusco great store of picture-tables and tombes all of fine siluer, worth some thirtie, some fifty, some threescore thousand ducats a peece: also dining-tables, vessels, and images a great number, all of fine golde. The Spaniards at the taking of Antibalippa found as good as 252000. poundes of siluer, and of golde 1300265. pezoes, euery pezo valued at a ducat and a halfe. Besides the great golden table of Antibalippa, worth nye 40000. Crownes.* Now for all this great spoyle that the Spaniards got, and hauock that they made, as well in *Peru*, as other the Prouinces thereabout, yet the Indians (as *Benzo* reports, who stayde

there

there with the Spaniards foureteene yeares, and wrote in three bookes worthy-reading that whole ſtorie) they ſticke not to ſay, they haue yet more remaining then all that the Spaniards euer had. And to make their meaning plainer, they will take out of a great veſſell full of wheate one graine betwixt their fingers, and ſay: *See you this? the Viracochie* (ſo they call the Spaniards) *haue taken as it were this one graine away: but thus much* (ſay they, poynting to the reſt in the veſſel) *thus much and more haue they left behinde them.* Now the word *Viracochie* becauſe it comes thus in my way, *Benzo* himſelfe in his third booke ſaith, it ſignifies *the frother ſcumme of the Sea*: and that the *Peruvians* ſo call the Spaniards for deepe hatred and abomination of them; ſaying alſo ſometimes one to another in their language: *The winde bears downe houſes and trees, and the fire burnes them, but theſe* Viracochie *they doe worſe then winde and fire. They waſte all, they eate all, they turne the earth and all vpſe-downe: they turne the courſe of riuers: they are neuer at quiet: they neuer ceaſe ranging vp and downe to ſeeke golde and ſilver: and all they finde is too little for them. When they haue it, what doe they? They take their pleaſure, they warre one with another, rob one another, kill one another: they are euer giuen to lying, blaſpheming, and denying the ſame God whom they profeſſe: and theſe men haue cruelly ſlaine without cauſe our fathers, our children and kinſfolkes, taken from vs, contrarie to all right, our goods, our libertie and countrie.* Hauing thus commended the Spaniards, they curſe the Sea for vomiting on the Earth ſo cruell and wicked a people, and often haue vpbrayded the Spaniards themſelues with this notorious reproach: that golde was the Chriſtians God. O how ſhall this people in the latter day condemne that euer-greedy couetouſnes, for which *Europe* nowadayes heareth ſo ill, and is by the ſelfe-people thereof ſo waſted and vnpeopled! But concerning the diuers gouernements of the *Weſt Indies*, ſeeing they are ſet downe ſo well at large by *Lopes*, *Oniede*, *Benzo* and others, it is too great a matter for mee to handle in this diſcourſe, which is (I feare mee) growne to long alreadie: therefore will I draw to an ende. The Poet at the 413. verſe begins to ſhew ſome likely opinions how

this new-founde worlde was peopled: and first in generall, that the people of countries enhabited, exercising their ordinary trafficke one with another, might sometimes be cast by force of tempest vpon the *West-Indian* shore, and so be constrained (their shippes being broken) to remaine still there. Others by plague, warre or famine were driuen to leaue their countries, & seeke some quieter dwelling farther off, and so haue lighted on these new Countries. Or perhaps some great man of authoritie, or cunning Pilot, by ventring made a discouerie thereof, and ledde the ouer-creases of some people thither. As the Poet sheweth more particularly in the verses following.

44 *Nay could not long agoe.* He guesseth inspeciall (and most likely) that the inhabitants of the furthest Northeast shore of *Asia*, to witte, the men of *Quinsay* and other places there, might haue emptied their ouer-peopled Citties, by passing the *Anian* Straight (a part of sea no broader (as he saith) then the *Phare* of *Gallipoli*, *Gibraltare*, or *Messine*) and so frō the *East Indies* might they haue stoared first the lande of *Tolguage* (which *Theuet*, in his mappe of the new world, placeth betwixt the Realmes of *Anian*, *Tolm*, and *Quiuir*, within 15. degrees of the North-pole:) then the rest as followeth.

45 *So from the Wastes of Tolm & Quiuir.* In all this huge Northen part of *America*, few people there are, especially toward the coast ouer-against *Quinsay* and th'other East-countries. There are therefore great Waste-landes (as the later Cardmen haue noted) about the kingdomes or countries of *Anian*, *Tolguage*, *Quiuir* and *Tolm*, aboue 12000. leagues compasse.

So then the Poet holds opinion that some of *Sems* posteritie, hauing once passed from the farthest East-point of *Asia* ouer to the *West-Indian* Coast, thrust their ofspring farther into the land. The Countries here named by the Poet, are to be found in the Sea-cards and Land-mappes betwixte *New-Spaine* and *Estotilant*: as if he meant that the North-part of *America* was first inhabited: concerning the properties & particular descriptions of these places, reade the thirde volume of the Spanish Nauigations, the second Booke of the generall history of *Lopez de Gomara* Chap. 37. &c. the History of *Florida*, *Benzo*, the

Reports

Reportes of *Iohann: s Verazzanus*, *Iaques Cartier*, and other French Captaines, concerning their discouering of the *Land of Labour* (where the sea is frozen) *Baccalos*, *New-France*, *Canada*, *Hochilega* and other landes thereabouts. Reade *Thenet* also & the latter Card-men. For the French *Caheuza* I haue translated *Caliquas*, according as I finde it written both in others and in *Ortellius*; who also hath for *Mechi Terlichi-mechi*; and therefore I translate it *Terlichi*.

46 *They sow'd at'hother side.* *Xalisco*, nowe called *Noua Gallicia*, is described by *Gomara* in the 21. Chapter of his 5. booke. It is a land very fruitfull, and rich in honny, waxe and siluer: and the people there are Idolaters and Men-eaters. *Nunnius Guſmannus*, who seized the countrie for the king of *Spain* in the yeare 1530. hath written a discourse thereof, and it is to be read in the third volume of the Spanish Nauigations. The Prouince of *Mechuacan* (from whence not farre lyeth *Cusule*) is about 40. leagues lower southward then *Xalisco*: that also the said *Guſmannus* conquered, after he had most cruelly and traiterously put to death the Prince and Peeres of the countrie, as *Gomara* sheweth in his booke & chapter aboue quoted. *Mexico*, (which some count all one with *Themixtetan*) is the mother Cittie of that kingdome, now called *Hiſpania Noua*: wonderfull rich it is and strong, and of high renoume: built, farre more curiously then *Venice*, vpon a lake salt on the northside, because it is there of a Sea-like breadth, and on the southside fresh, because of a Riuer that empties there into it. Greater is the Cittie thought to be, then *Seuille* in *Spaine*, the streetes are passing well set, and their channels in such manner cast, as can not be mended. Diuers places there are to buy and sell in the needefull and ordinary wares, but one there is greater then the rest, with many walkes and galleries round about it, where euery day may bee seene aboue threescore thousande Chapmen. There is the Iudgement hall for common Pleas: and were also many temples & shrines of Idols before the comming of *Ferdinando Cortez*, who made thereof the first conquest for the K. of *Spaine*, exercising most horrible cruelties vpon all both yong and old in the Citie, as *Barthelemi de las Caſas*, a Monke & Bi-

ſhoppe of *Spaine*, reports in his hiſtorie of the *Indies*, where he ſtayed a long time. Looke the deſcription of *Mexico* in the thirde volume of the Spaniſh Nauigations *fol.*300. See alſo *Benzo* of *Millaine* his hiſtorie of the newe worlde the 2.booke and 13. Chapter. Now from theſe partes aboue named (after report of ſome wonders of many there ſeene, and worthie a larger diſcourſe by themſelues) the Poet drawes his Colonies down further towardes *Peru*, by the Land-ſtraight of *Panama*, which parts the South-ſea from the Ocean, and thereabout is hardly 20.leagues in breadth. The fiery mountaine of *Nicaragua* is by *Gomara* deſcribed in his 5.booke, Chap.203. ſo are the other wonders, which the Poet here notes, in his 4.booke, chap.194.

47 *Then Chili they poſſeſt.* *Gomara*, in his fourth booke, chap.131.holds opinion that the men of *Chili* are the right *Antipodes* or Counter-walkers vnto *Spaine*, and that the countrie there is of the ſame temper with *Andaluzie*. This *Chili* lyeth on the ſhore of *el Mar Pacifico*, ſo alſo doth *Quintete* (which I haue put for *Chinca*) both neere the *Patagones* or Giants, whoſe countrie is full of people, and hath certaine riuers that runne by day and ſtand by night, ſome think becauſe of the ſnowes which in the day time are melted by the Sun, and frozen by the Moone in the night: but I take it rather to be ſome great ſecret and miracle of nature. The cauſe, why here I made exchange of *Chinca*, was firſt for that the Poet had ſpoke before of the ſprings of *Chink*, which I take for the ſame; then becauſe it is ſo diuerſly placed of the Card-men: for *Ortelius*, in his Mappe of the new world, ſets it aboue, and *Theuet* beſide *Chili*, in either place it ſtands well to be taken for the *Chink* afore-named: but *Mercator* placeth it a great deale lower, and on the contrary coaſt, neer the riuer of *Plata*, where indeede is a countrie called *Chica*, that perhaps hath bred this error. Laſtly, *Quintete* ſtands ſo right in way, which the Poet followes, from *Chili* to the *Patagones*, that I thought it not amiſſe to take the ſame rather then the doubtfull *Chinca*. By *the ſomy Brack of Magellanus*, he meanes the ſea and Straight of *Magellan* cloſe by *terra Auſtralis*. *Gomara* deſcribeth it well in the beginning of the third booke of his *Portugall*

tugall Hiſtorie. The Poet hath alreadie ſhewed how people came firſt on the North-*America* from the kingdome of *Anian* ouer the maine land to th' *Atlantick* ſea ſhore, then on all the further coaſts from *Quiuir* to the *Magellan* Straight, along th' *Archipelago de San Lazaro, Mar del Zur, & Pacifico:* and now he takes the higher ſide on the left hand from the Land-Straight of *Panama* to the riuer of *Plata*, which is not farre from the *Magellan:* noting by the way the moſt note-worthie places of all this huge reach of ground, repreſented, as it is, by our late writers in their generall and particular Mappes of the New-found world. *Huo* is a great ſweet-water ſtreame riſing at *Quillacingas*, (that lieth vnder the Equatour) and running athwart the countrie now called *Carthage* into the ſea at *Garta*. *Uraba* is the countrie that lieth betwixt that riuer and *Carthagene*. Concerning *Zenu*, marke what *Gomara* ſayth thereof in his ſecond booke and 69. chapter. It is the name of a riuer and citie both, and of a Hauen very large and ſure. The Citie is ſome 8. leagues from the ſea. There is a great Mart for Salt and Fiſh. Gould the inhabitants gather all about; and when they ſet themſelues to get much, they lay fine-wrought nets in the riuer of *Zenu* and others, and oftentimes they draw-vp graines of pure gold as big as egges. This countrie is not farre from the Straight of *Darien*. In the ſayd ſecond booke, chap. 72. he deſcribes alſo *Noua Grenada*, and the Mount of Emeraudes: which is very high, bare, and peeld, without any herbe or tree thereon growing, and lieth ſome fiue degrees on this ſide the Equatour. The Indians, when they goe-about to get the ſtones, firſt vſe many enchauntments to know where the beſt vaine is. The firſt time the Spanyards came there, they drew thence great and little 1800. very fayre and of great price: but for this commoditie, the countrie is ſo barren that the people were faine to feede on Piſmers: till of late the Spaniſh couetouſneſſe hath made them know the value of their Mountaine. *Cumana* is deſcribed in the foreſaid booke, chap. 79. in the ende whereof *Gomara* ſayth the vapours of the Riuer of *Cumana* engender a certaine little miſt or ſlime vpon mens eyes, ſo as the people there are very pore-blind. *Paria* is deſcribed in the 84. chapter of the ſaid ſecond book. *Maragnon*,

a Riuer which (as *Gomara* ſayth, 2. booke, 87. chapter) is three-ſcore miles ouer. It emptieth at the *Cape of Aſinde*, three degrees beiond th' *Æquator*: but ſpringeth a great way further South, by *Tarama* in *Peru*; thence running Eaſtward, it caſteth onely an Arme into th' *Amazon* about *Picora*. Which hath cauſed many the firſt writers of *America* to count from that place both but one riuer. So alſo doth our Poet here: otherwiſe he would haue mentioned firſt how the people paſſed th' *Amazon*, that other great ſtreame now knowne by the name of *Orenoque*; which riſeth about *Carangui*, and emptieth (as *Theuet* ſayth) 104. leagues aboue the mouth of *Maragnon*. *Breſile*, which the Spaniard diſcouered in the yeare 1504. is ſurnamed *fierce*, becauſe of the *Canibales*, *Caribes*, and other man-eating people there. *I. de Leri* hath written very fully all the hiſtorie of his aduenture in part of the countrie, where dwel the people called *Toupinambocs*. The riuer of *Plata* the Indians call *Paranagacue*, which word importeth as much as *a great water*. *Gomara* ſpeaking thereof in the 89. chapter of his ſecond booke ſayth, In this riuer is found ſiluer, pearles, and other things of great price. It containes in bredth 25. leagues, makes many Iſlands, and ſwels like *Nilus*, and about the ſelfe-ſame time. It ſpringeth firſt out of the mountaines of *Peru*, and is after encreaſed by the infall of many ruers: for the countrie thereabout is leuell, or flat, whereof it ſeemes to haue receiued the name of *Plate*.

Thus the Poet geſſeth at the maner of this new-found worlds empeopling by the coaſt of *Aſia*. Whereunto I will adde what *Arias Mont.* that learned Spaniard hath written thereof in his book entituled *Phaleg*. He ſaith *Iokŧan* the double pety-ſon of *Sem*, (that is, whoſe double grandfather *Sem* was) had thirteene ſonnes, which are named by *Moſes* in the 10. of *Gen.* and ſome of them peopled the *Weſt Indies* from the Eaſt. That which *Moſes* ſaith, *Gen.* 10. 30. concerning *Sephar* a mountaine of the Eaſt, *Arias* applies to the great hils of *Peru*, which the Spaniards call *Andes*: they reach out further in length then any other in the world, and neere them ſtands an ancient towne called *Iuktan*. Moreouer, there lies higher a Neer-iſle, betwixt *Cuba* and *Mexico*, called *Iukatan*: which may be thought to reſemble

ſtill

ſtill the name of him that firſt brought people into the country. To *Ophir*, one of the ſonnes of *Ioktan*, *Arias* allots the land of *Peru*: for as much as in the 3. chap. and 6. verſe of the 2. booke of *Chron.* there is mention made of the gold of *Paruaim*. To *Iobab* the countrie of *Paria*, which is neere the Straight of *Panama*, very rich alſo in gold and pearle. I haue ſaid elſewhere that *Arias Montanus* tooke *Aſia* to be all one main-land with *America*, and knew no *Anian* Straight. If that bee true, ſure the race of *Sem* peopled thoſe quarters. But others conſidering the horrible ignorance and brutiſhnes of the *Weſt-Indians* ſo lately diſcouered, and the rather to excuſe their outragious crueltie exerciſed vpon the poore people, cannot thinke but that they are ſome relikes of the race of *Cham*. This opinion hath but a weake ground, as he may well perceiue that will dulie examine the circumſtances. For ſtrange it is not that the race of *Sem*, after ſo many generations, and in ſo farre-diſcoaſted countries, ſhould at length bee thus corrupted. Beſides, the *Weſt-Indians* in diuers places liue ſtill after the manner of the Eaſt. But for better anſwering ſundrie obiections, that make to proue them *Chamites*, reade the Preface to the New-found world of *Benzo*, Frenched by *M. Vrbain Chauueton*.

48 *Moreouer one may ſay.* This is another gueſſe of the Poet; as that the *Weſt-India* was peopled from the North by ſome *Iaphethites*, who vẽtured ouer the Straight of *Gronland*. Indeed theſe Northerne countries haue euer ſwarmed with people: and well it may be, that ſome thence by others driuen, or by neceſſitie, or of their owne heads, haue ſought that way other places more to their liking. As alſo that the coaſts of *Breſile* and *Plata* (which I thinke the Poet meanes by *the Shore of Corican*) were peopled by ſome *Chamites* from *Temian*, *Tombut*, and *Melli*, countries lying in the Weſt of *Affrick*, about the fall of *Niger*. For vnlikely it were, ſeeing Almightie God gaue the whole earth to *Noe* and his three ſonnes, (*Gen.* 9.) that the race of any one of them ſhould engroſſe all this New-found world, beſide his part in the other. Thus rather doubtleſſe, as the Poet gueſſeth, and I am further bold to gather, by little & little at ſundrie times and places did all the three families of *Noe* poſſeſſe

those quarters as the rest: that the wil of God might be fulfilled, and the light of his glorie appeare, in so equall-parting & ouer-peopling the whole earth: howsoeuer all that huge reach of ground that lieth vnder the South-pole, and is thought the fift and greatest part (if it all be habitable) is as yet vnknowne, or very little discouered.

How it was possible that Noe & his three sonnes should encrease as they did.

49 *Well may I graunt you then (thou'lt say perhaps) ther's naught*
In all this vnder-World, but may at length be raught
By mans Ambition: it makes a breache in Hilles,
It runneth dry by sea among the raging Scylles,
And in despight of Thirst it guides the sailing Holme
Amids th' Arabick Sandes, the Numid and the Tolme.
But verely methinks it goes against all sence,
One house, beds only four, should break so large a fence,
As t'ouerbreed the landes af Affrick, Europe, Asse,
And make the World appeer to narrow for the Race.

1. Answer. 50 *If little thou regard th' Imortals pow'rfull heest,*
That once againe the bond of sacred Marriage blest,

2. Answer. *And said,* Encrease and Fill: 51 *If thou profane deny*
That Iacobs little train so thick did multiplie
On Pharoes fruitfull ground, that in 400. yere
The 70. lyuing soules fiue hundred thousand were:

3. Answer. 52 *At least consider, how (because in elder time*
The fruites they ate grew not vpon so foggy slime
As ours doe now, nor was their meates with sauces dight,
Nor altered as-yet with health-destroying slight
Of gluttonating Cookes; because with murdring sword
Of raging enemies they were not laid aboord;
Because their bodies were not ouercome by sloth,
Or void of exercise) they waxt in liuely groth,
And liu'd some hundred yeres, and eu'n in latter daies
With siluer-haired heads were able sonnes to raise.
So that Polygamie, then taken for a right,
This world an Ant-hill made of creatures bolt-vpright:
And many people rose in short time, if thou marke,
Erom out the fruitfull reines of some one Patriarch.

53 Right

53 *Right ſo a graine of wheat, if all th' encreaſe it yeildes*
Be often times reſow'd vpon ſome harty feildes,
Will ſtuffe the barnes at length and colour mighty lawnes
With yellow-ſtalked eares: likewiſe two fiſhes ſpawnes,
Caſt int' a ſtanding poole, ſo faſt breed vp and downe,
That aft'r a while they ſtoare the larders of a towne.
Two fit compariſons.

54 *Hath not there been of late a certain Elder known*
That with his fruitfull ſeed a village had oregrown
Of fiue ſcore houſes big, ſo bleſſed that he ſaw
His ſonnes and daughters knit by ord'r of mariage Law?
The tree of Parentage was ouer-ſhort and thin
To braunch-out proper names for their degrees of kin.
An example of late yeares.

55 *Who knowes not that within three hundred yeres and leſſe,*
A few Arabians did Lybie fill and preſſe
With new Inhabitantes, and Mahom taught in Feſſe,
In Oran, in Argier, in Tunis, Buge and Teſſe?
Another example.

56 *Now if they ſo encreaſe who dwelt in Afferick*
And with an humer ſharp, fretting, melancholick,
Prouoak'd are day and night and made more amorous
Then in begetting babes fruitfull and vigorous
(Becauſe the more they force the Citherean deed
The more enfeebled is their vnpreſerued ſeed:
So are their inward parts the colder and the nummer,
By how much more without they feel a boyling ſummer)
Imagin how the men, who neever to the Pole
Behold the flaming wheeles of Welkins charrot role,
Doe breed and multiplie: becauſe they come but ſeeld
And at well-choſen times to Citherea's feild:
And ſith colde weather ſtayes about the northen Beare,
Ore all that rugged coaſt triumphing en'ry wheare,
The lively heate retires within their bodies tower;
And cloſer truſſed makes their ſeed of greater power.

57 *And thence the Cimbrians, Gaules, Herules, and Bulgares,*
The Swenes, Burgundians, Circaſſians and Tartares,
Huns, Lombardes, Tigurines, Alanes and Eaſtergoths,
Turks, Vandals, Teutonicks, Normans and Weſtergoths,
Haue ouerflow'd the landes, and like to graſſehoppers
The North hath ſwarmed with people, not the South.

Destroyd the fairer partes of this great Vniuers.
Whereas the barren South in all these former daies
Hath scarce been able enough two martiall bandes to raise
That could the North affright; one vnder Hanniball,
Who brought the Punick State both vnto rule and thrall;
Another powred forth as far as Towers wall,
And there with Abderam was knockt by Charles the Maul.

49 *Well may I graunt.* This is the second obiection against that hath been said concerning the Colonies drawne from *Noes* three sonnes: to wit, ỹ it is vnpossible so few households should in so short time fill so many countries as are in the worlde, so thicke as now they swarme.

50 *If little thou regarde.* The Poet answers at large and very exactly to the said obiection. First, out of the words of *Moses* Gen. 9. *And God blessed Noe and his children, and said vnto them: Encrease and fill the Earth.* This answer is right to the poynt, & very sufficient to stop the mouthes of all curious questioners, that at least beleeue the word and power of God. Such is also the answer following.

51 *If thou profane deny.* He that beleeues the holy Scripture knowes well that in the space of 400. yeares the family of *Iacob* no more then 70. persons encreated in *Ægypt* vnto the number of fiue hundred thousand, besides women and children. This is an argument from the lesse to the greater: if in one little countrey a few so much encreased, and that in the short space of 400. yeares, how much more might all the people else in the world encrease in 4000. yeares? But the profane man will not beleeue the storie, he will say it is vnpossible. I will make no miracle of it, although the Scripture noteth how the people encreased meruailously; and therefore vseth a word which signifieth to multiplie or spawne like fishes. But let him cast account as neere as hee can, not of excesse, but the ordinarie encrease that might arise of 70. persons in the space they were in *Ægypt*, and before he come to 250. of the 400. he shall haue the number, as *Mornæus* noteth in his booke *De veritate*, Chap. 26.

52 *At least consider how.* This the third answer is also of great

great impōrtance, eſpecially for Atheiſts: becauſe it relyeth vpon naturall reaſon: as namely that a purer food, & better health, with peace, ſtrength, reſt, long life, and *Polygamie* (which is the vſe of many wiues) made greatly for the encreaſe of mankinde in thoſe former times. Each poynte of this anſwere is of great waight, and may perſwade eaſily all that is written of the matter.

53 *Right ſo a graine of wheate.* For confirmation of the foreſaid argumēnts, he bringeth in two fine compariſons and fit for the purpoſe. The one drawne from a corne of wheate, the other from the ſpawne of two fiſhes. Both ſo much the better in this caſe, becauſe they are of common things, and ſuch as we dayly ſee before our eyes.

54 *Haue we not in our daies.* He confirmes his reaſons further by a notable example of a certaine man, who liued to ſee a whole towne, of no leſſe then 100. houſes, peopled onely with perſons iſſued of himſelf and his: ſo that there were no names in law for their degrees of blood: *Ludouicus Viues* affirmeth he ſaw the man in *Spaine*. There dyed alſo lately an honorable Ladie in *Germanie*, who ſaw of her ſelfe and hers borne a hundred and threeſcore children; notwithſtanding many dyed vnmaried, and thoſe that were married are yet like to haue more.

55 *Who knowes not that within.* Loe another notable exāple of a few Arabian families, ſet downe at large by *Iohn Lyon* in his Hiſtorie of *Affrick*, and cited alſo by *Philip Morney* in his 26. chapter *de Veritate*. And wee ſee (ſayth he) how the threeſcore Familes, that for the Sect of *Caliſa* moued out of *Arabia*, in leſſe then 3. hundred yeres haue peopled all *Affrick*: ſo as at this day the countries there are ſurnamed after them *Beni Megher*, *Beni Guariten*, *Beni Fenſecar*, &c. that is: *The ſonnes of Megher*, *the ſonnes of Guariten*, *the ſonnes of Fenſecar*, &c: as each of them grew-vp to a people. In like ſort the *Eaſt-Indies*, that were diſcouered now a hundred yeares agoe, and ſtraight almoſt vnpeopled, within another hundred will be ſtored again and repeopled by the Spaniards.

56 *Now if they ſo encreaſe.* A ſtrong concluſion from the Leſſe to the More, gathered out of the example next aforegoing:

thus, If the people of *Affrick*, that are not very fit to engender, were able in few yeares to store so huge countries; how much more might the Northerne and Asiaticke people encrease? and if a small number of weaklings; how much rather an infinit sort of lustie and fruitfull men? This is grounded vpon naturall reason, regarding the climats and site of each countries, together with daily experience of the matter. *Hipocrates* in his booke *de Aere, aquis & locis*, and his enterpreters discourse at large thereon. It were long to follow their steps, and I haue been too long in this matter alreadie.

57 *And thence the Cimbrians.* For a further proofe of the last conclusion, he alleadgeth, and no man can deny, that the North hath alway brought foorth most and most warlike people: (and diuers he reckons-vp, of whom we haue spoken heretofore) whereas from the South haue hardly euer come aboue two Armies worth naming. The one vnder command of *Hanibal*, whom the Poet noteth by the name of *Borgne*, (which is as much to say as *Blind*, or *bad-eyed*) because he lost an eye by ouer-watching himselfe in the passage of certaine great marrish-grounds into *Hetruria*, *Liuie*. 22. He it was that enlarged the Empire of *Carthage*, by meanes of the great ouerthrowes hee gaue the Romanes, but was after driuen out of *Italie*, and in *Affrick* quite vanquished at *Zama* field, where the Carthagineans were forced to yeeld themselues wholy to the Romanes mercie, so had their Citie rased and their State vtterly destroyed. The other Armie of the South was of Sarasens, no lesse then foure hundred thousand strong, led by their king and Captaine *Abderame*: they set out of *Affrick* into *Spaine*, from thence marched forward into *Aquitaine*, and came wasting all the way as farre as the Citie of *Tours*; there three hundred thousand of them, with the king himselfe, were slaine by the French, who had for Generall the Duke or Prince *Charles*, that for this great and happie victorie was after surnamed *Martel* the Maul: because he broke and battered the force of that Southerne people, as a great maul or hammer doth Iron. Looke the Histories and Chronicles of *France* in the life of *Charles Martel*.

A fine discourse vpon the wonderful wisedome of God, that appeareth in the diuers temper & complexion of people.

58 O world of sundry kindes! O nature full of wonders!
For eu'ry part thereof, as from the rest it sunders,
It hath not only men of diuers haire and hew,
Of stature, humour, force; but of behauiour new:
Be't that a custome held at length a nature makes,
Or that the younger sort still after th'elder takes,
Or that the proper Lawes of diuers-coasted Realmes
Doe so much disagree, or these enflowing beames
Of th'vmour-altring Lights, that whirling neuer stint,
Here in our mindes below their heau'nly force emprint.
59 The Northen man is faire, the Southern fauor'd-hard;
One strong, another weake; one white, another sward;
Ones haire is fine and smooth, anothers grosse and twinde:
One loues the bodies paine, another toyles the minde:
Some men are hoat and moist, some others hoat and dry,
Some merry, and other sad: He thunders out on hye,
This other speaketh small; he dudgen is and spightfull,
This other gentle and plaine; he slow, this other slightfull.
Some are vnconstant so they often change their thought;
And others ne're let goe conceits they once haue caught.
He typples day and night, and he loues abstinence;
One is a scatter-good, another spares expense:
One is for company, another in his moodes
Is like a Bugger-bo, and strayes amids the woodes.
One goes in leathern pelich, another richly dight;
On's a Philosopher, another borne to fight.
60 The middle man takes part of all the qualities
Of people dwelling neere the two extremities;
His body stronger is, but not his minde so franke,
As theirs who till the gleabes of Nilus fruitfull banke:
Again, he's not so strong, but many wayes more fine,
Then they that drinke the streames of Donaw and of Rhine.
61 For in the sacred close of th'vniuersall Town
The southern men that ofte with ouer-musing sown,
And fall int'extasies, and vse to dreame and pone;
That measure how the heau'ns by rules appoynted moue,
And are so curious none other knowledge base

May satisfie their mindes; they hold the preest his place.
The Northen, whose conceit in hand and finger lurkes,
That all what ere he list in wood and mettall workes,
And like Salmoneus with thunder-sound compares,
Hee's for the man of warre, and makes all cunning wares.
The Meane, as knowing well to gouerne an Estate,
Sits with a grauer grace in throne of Magistrate.
And to be short, the first seekes knowledge wondrously,
The second, handy-crafts; the third, good policy.
Though some skore yeares agone Themis that mendes abuses,
Apollo, Mercurie, Minerua with her Muses,
Haue taught their holy schooles as neer the Northen coast,
As Vulcan euer forg'd, or Mars encamp'd his Oast.

How the Frech, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish nations differ in many poynts.

62 *But eu'n among our-selues that altogether well,*
And haue of all the world no more whereon to dwell
Then as it were a clot, how diuers are the fashions?
How great varietie? the Dutch of all our Nations
Is stout, but hir'd in Warre: the Spaniard soft and neat;
Th' Italian merciles; the Frenchman soone on heat.
The Dutch in counsaile colde, th' Italian althing weeting,
The Spaniard full of guile, the Frenchman euer fleeting.
Th' Italian finely feedes, the Spaniard doth but minse,
The Dutch fares like a clowne, the Frenchman like a Prince.
The Frenchman gently speakes, the Spaniard fierce and braue,
The German plaine and grosse, the Roman wise and graue.
The Dutch attire is strange, the Spanish is their owne,
Th' Italian sumptuous, and owers neuer knowne.
We braue an Enimie, th' Italian friendly lookes him,
The Dutchman strikes him straight, the Spaniard neuer brookes him.
We sing a cheerfull note the Tuscan like a sheepe,
The German seemes to howle, the Lusitan to weepe.
The Frenchpase thicke and short, the Dutch like battel-cocks,
The Spaniards Fencer-like, the Romans like an Oxe.
The Dutch in Loue is proud, th' Italian enuious,
The Frenchman full of mirth, the Spaniard furious.

Why it pleased God the worlde should be inha-

63 *Yet would th' Immortall God appoynt so strange a race*
Of this great earthie bowle to couer all the face:

To

To th'end he clenſing all his children from the foile
Of ſinne, which had as'twere beſtain'd their natiue ſoile,
Might his great mercy ſhew, and how the heauenly Sines
A little only moue, but not oreſway our mindes.
That in the furtheſt partes his ſeruants eu'rychone
A ſacrifice of praiſe might offer to his throne:
And that his holy name from Iſie Scythia
Might ſound vnto the ſandes of red-hoat Africa.
Nor ſhould his treaſures hid in far-aſunder land
Created ſeeme in vaine, and neuer come to hand.
But that all cuntry coaſts where Thetis enter-lies
Should trafficke one with oth'r and chaunge commodities.
For as a Citie large containes within her wall
Here th'Vniuerſitie, and there the Princes hall;
Here men of handy-crafites, there marchant-venterers;
This lane all full of ware and ſhops of ſhoomakers,
That other chaunging coyne, that other working gould;
Here ſilke, there pots and cups; here leather to be ſould,
There cloth; here hats and caps, there doublets redy-made;
And each among themſelues haue vſe of others trade:
So from the Canar Iſles our pleaſant Sugar comes,
And from Chaldea Spice, and from Arabia gummes
That ſtand vs much inſtead both for parfume and plaſter,
And Peru ſends vs golde, and Damask alabaſter:
Our Safferu comes from Spaine, our Iuory from Inde,
And out of Germany our Horſe of largeſt kinde:
The ſkorched land of Chus yeelds Heben for our Chamber;
The Northen Baltike Sound emparts her bleakiſh Amber;
The froſty coaſt of Ruſſe, her Ermins white as milke,
And Albion her Tinne, and Italy her Silke.
Thus eu'ry country payes her diuers tribute-rate
Vnto the treaſury of th'vniuerſall State.
And as the Perſian Queene this prouince call'd her Chaines,
And that her ſtomachers; her plate this, that her traines;
Man may the like profeſſe: what Deſert ſo vntrad,
What Hill ſo wild and waſte, what Region ſo bad;
Or what ſo wracke full Sea, or what ſo barren Shore

bited of ſo diuers eatard people.

The world compared to a great Citie.

Man Lord of the world.

From North to South appeers; but payes him euermore
Some kinde of yearly rent, and grudging not his glory,
Vnto his happy life becomes contributorie?

A particular declaration of the great vse of some vnlikely creatures against the Atheist, who saith they are to little vse, or made by chance.

These meares enameled, where many rooshing brookes
Enchase their winding wayes with glassie wauing crookes,
They stand for Garden-plots: their herbage, ere it fades,
Twise yearely sets on worke our two-hand mowing blades.
The plaine feilde Ceres heales, the stony Bacchus filles.
These ladders of the skie, these rough-aspiring Hilles,
The stoarehouses of stormes, the forging-shops of thunders,
Which thou vntruly cal'st th'earthes faults & shameful wonders,
And think'st the liuing God (to say't I am aferd)
Created them of slight, or in creating err'd,
They bound the kingdomes out with euer-standing markes,
And for our shipping beare of timber goodly parks:
The same affoord thee stuffe to build thy roofed holde,
The same in winter-time defend thee from the colde:
They powre-out day and night the deep-enchanel'd Riuers,
That breed, and beare on them, to feede the neighbour liuers:
They remanure the lands with fruitfull cloudes and showers,
They helpe the Milles to turne, and stand in stead of towers
And bulwarkes to defend Bellonaes angry wound,
And morter to the sea the Center of the ground.
The Wasternes of land that men so much amazeth,
Is like a common feild where store of cattell grazeth,
And whence by thousand heads they come our tylth to rood,
To furnish vs with furre, with leather, wood and food.
The sea it selfe that seemes for nothing else to sarue,
But eu'n to drowne the world (although it neuer swarue)
That rumbling ouer-heales so many a mighty land,
Where in the waters stead much wauing might corne stand;
A great store-place it is and vnder a watry plaine
Flocks numberles it feedes to feed mankind againe:
And of the cates thereof are thousand cities sarn'd,
That could not otherwise but languish hunger starn'd,
As doth a Dolphin whom vpon the shore halfe-dead
The tyde vntrusty left when back-againe it fled:

It ſhorter makes the wayes, encreaſes marchandiſe,
And cauſes day and night the reaking miſts ariſe,
That ſtill refreſh our ayre, and downe in water flowing
Set, eu'n before our eyes, the grainy pipe a growing.
66 But ſhall I ſtill be toſt with Boreas boyſtrous puffes?
Still ſubiect to the rage of Neptunes counterbuffes?
And ſhall I neuer ſee my country-chimnies reake?
Alas my rowing failes, my boate begins to leake.
I am vndone, I am, except ſome gentle banke
Receaue, and that right ſoone, my wrack-reſerued planke.
Ha France, I ken thy ſhore; thou reacheſt me thine arme:
Thou opneſt wide thy lap to ſhend thy ſonne from harme:
Nor wilt in ſtranger landes I roaming ſtep in age;
Nor ore my bones triumphe Breſile anthropophage,
Nor Catay ore my fame, nor Peru ere my verſe;
As thou my cradle wert, ſo wilt thou be my herſe.
O thouſand thouſand times moſt happy land of price!
O Europes only pearle! O earthly Paradiſe!
All-hayle renowned France: from thee ſprong many a Knight
That hath in former times his triumph-laurels pight
Vpon Euphrates bankes, and blood with Bilbo ſhed
Both at the ſunnes vpriſt, and where he goes to bed:
Thou breedeſt many men, that bolde and happie dare
In works of handy-craft with Nature ſelfe compare:
Thou breedeſt many wits that with a skill diuine
Teach Ægypt, Greece and Roome, and ore the learned ſhine,
As ore the paler hewes doe gliſter golden yellowes,
The ſunne aboue the ſtarres, his floure aboue the fellowes:
Thy ſtreames are little ſeas, thy Cyties Prouinces,
In building full of ſtate, and gentle in vſages:
Thy ſoyle yeeldes good encreaſe, thine ayre is full of eaſe;
Thou haſt for ſtrong defence two mountaines and two Seas.
Th'c Ægyptian Crocodile diſquiets not thy bankes,
The plaguie Lybian ſnakes with poyſon-ſpotted flankes
Crawle not in broken plights vpon thy flowry plaines,
Nor meats an aker out by length of dragling traines.
No Hyrcan Tigers ſlight boot-hails thy vaulted hilles,

The Poet, as after a long voyage landeth in France.

The prayſe of France.

Nor on thy skorched wastes th' Arcadian Lion killes
Thy wandring habitants, nor Cairik Water-horses
Drag vnd'r a rowling tombe thy childrens tender corses:
And though like Indy streames thy fairest riuers driue not
Among their pebbles golde, although thy mountaines riue not
With vaines of siluer vre, nor yet among thy greet
Carbuncles, Granats, Pearles are scattred at our feet:
Thy Cloth, thy Wooll, thy Woade, thy Salte, thy Corne, thy Wines,
More necessary fruits, are well-sufficient mines
T'entitle thee the Queene of all this earthly scope:
Peace, the onely want of France, prayed-for in-conclusion.
Peace is our only want. O God that holdest ope
Alwaies thine eyes on vs, we humbly thee desire,
Quench with thy mercy-drops this Fraunce-consuming fire.
O make our Aïer calme; deere Father vs deliuer,
And put thine angry shaftes againe into thy quiuer.

58 *O world of sundry kindes!* Without this discourse, all that went before concerning the worldes enpeopling, were to little purpose or none at all, saue onely to breede many doubts in the readers vnderstanding. For a man may aske, How falles it out that the nations of the world, comming all of one father, *Noe*, doe varie so much one from another, both in body and minde? The Poet therefore making this obiection, most worthie to be considered, giueth also answere thereunto: first in generall, by way of exclamation and maruaile, then in particular manner, setting downe some speciall reasons of this wonderfull diuersitie, that appeareth in the stature, complexion, strength, colour, and custome of people whersoeuer dispersed ouer the face of the earth. The first and principall cause is *Nature* it selfe, that is, the wise prouidence of God, marueilous in all his workes. If God had made the earth in all places alike, all flowers of one colour and sauour, all beastes, fowles, fishes and creeping things, of one kind; had he made the heauen without starres, or the starres all of one bignesse, & men all of the same hew, beautie, feature, strength and disposition, as well of body as minde: the diuers colours of his infinite wisedome had not so shined in them. But as he is aboue all (yea onely) wise, good and

and beautifull, ſo would he in his workes keepe a certaine reſemblance of his owne perfection, prouoking vs thereby, daily to aduaunce and rayſe our thoughtes vnto the high conſideration, parfite loue & due reuerence of himſelfe. Now if we conſider all his workes, the light of his wonderfull glory no where appeareth more, then in the diligent view of Man, who is very fitly called of the Greekes μικρόκοσμος *the little world*. For in this little table hath he lymbed-out in orient colours, for all that wil behold, the wonders of his vnſearchable wiſedome: and they are here ſome of them by the Poet well pointed-out. And a wonderfull thing indeed it is, that among ſo many men as haue beene ſince the beginning, are, or ſhall be to the worldes end, there neuer was, nor is, nor can be any one, but differing much from all the reſt, both in body and minde, and in many thinges elſe that enſue thereon. This I am content to note, but in a word, leauing all the particulars of this miracle for the reader priuatly to conſider; that he may wonder the more thereat, and praiſe thereaccording th'almightie Creator, the Soueraigne Good: neither will I now take in hand to diſpute againſt thoſe that, in ſearching the cauſes of this diuerſitie, aſcribe all to Fortune, or Nature, (as they call it, meaning a ſecret propertie and power of the creatures) or to the ſtarres and other heauenly bodies; to mans lawes, cuſtome or nouriſhment, in ſtead of God: who is indeed the firſt and onely working cauſe of all things; in whome wee liue, moue and are. This matter woulde require a long diſcourſe: and though the Poet here, beſide the chiefe and onely true cauſe, reckoneth certaine vnder-cauſes; as cuſtome growing to Nature, Th'example of Elders, prouinciall Lawes, and the influence of Starres; it is not his meaning to take from the Lord of Nature this honor due vnto him for the diuerſitie of his wonderfull works: but onely to lay open vnto vs a few ſuch inſtruments as his incomprehenſible wiſedome vſeth, to make vs the better conceiue the manner of his heauenly working. The Philoſophers, Aſtronomers, Phyſicians and Politickes, diſcourſe at large vpon theſe differences: he that would ſee them well handled, let him reade the 5. chapter of *Bodines methode*, entituled *de recto hiſtoriarum iudicio*, and the firſt chapter of

his fift booke *de Republica*, which is the ſumme of all that hee writes thereof in his *Methode*. *Peucer* alſo in the 13. and 14. bookes of his diſcourſe vpon the principall ſorts of diuinations: and *Hippocrates* in his booke *de Aere, aquis & locis*: but eſpecially *Bodin*, may ſerue to expound our Poet; who in very fewe lines hath penned matter of ſo long diſcourſe.

59 *The Northen man.* He entreth conſideration of many pointes, wherein the North and Southerne people differ. *Bodin* in the places aforequoted ſhewes the cauſes thereof, according to philoſophie and phyſicke: becauſe his bookes are common, ſpecially his politickes, I will not here ſet downe what he ſaith, nor examine his opinions, but leaue that wholy to the diligent reader. Concerning that the Poet noteth, the beſt hiſtories auerre the ſame: and namely for the Southerne people, *Iohannes Leo*, and *Franciſcus Aluares*; for the Northen, *Olaus Magnus*, the Baron of *Herbeſtan* in his *Moſconie*, *Buchanan* in the hiſtorie of *Scotland*, and diuers others.

60 *The Middle Man. Bodin* in the 5. booke of his Politickes, the firſt chap. deuideth all people dwelling on thiſſide the *Æquator* into 3. kindes, to witte, the hotte and Southerne people from the *Æquator* 30. degrees vpward; the Meane and temperate in the next 30. and th'Extreame cold and Northen people, from the 60. degree to the Pole. And ſo of the nations and countries beyond the *Æquator*. The reaſon hereof he ſetteth downe in his *Method.* chap. 5.

61 *For in the ſacred cloſe.* The Poet goes on according to the ſaid deuiſion: and in few wordes emplies all that diſcourſe of *Bodin*: who ſaith among other matters there, that the people dwelling in the middle Regions haue more ſtrength & leſſe wit then the Southerne; better partes of minde, & leſſe bodily force then the Northen: & are moreouer the fitteſt for gouernement of Common-wealthes, and iuſteſt in their actions. And if a man doe marke well the hiſtories of the world, he ſhall find that the greateſt & moſt valiant Armies came euer out of the North: the deepeſt and ſubtileſt knowledge of Philoſophie, Mathematickes, and all other contemplatiue Artes, from the South: and the beſt gouernement, the beſt lawes, lawyers and Orators from

the

the Middle countries; and that the greateſt Empyres were founded and eſtabliſhed there, &c. What reaſon there is for this, he ſheweth alſo in his fift chap. of his *Meth.* Looke more thereof in *L. Regius, de viciſſitudine et varietate rerum.* For my parte, I am of opinion that Almightie God as he hath knit and bound together the Elementes, and Creatures made of them, with a marueilous compaſſe, in number, waight and meaſure, beſt for continuance of the whole worke, and mutuall agreement of the partes; ſo he hath alſo placed the chiefe ſubtiltie and liuelyhood of ſpirit fartheſt from the greateſt bodily force, either in beaſt or man; for the better maintenance of humaine ſocietie in a iuſt counterpoys: and gaue the middle kinde of people a nature of eyther tempered, though if a man enter into particular diſcourſe, hee may eaſily finde the northerne, ſoutherne and middle Nature in euery Nation. What ſay I, euery Nation? nay I dare ſay in euery one of vs, ſo fitly is Man called a little world. But the ſoutherne men, for the moſt part hauing ſo quick and liuely partes of minde in a body leſſe charged with fleſhe, they repreſent the contemplatiue and ſtudious kinde of life: the northerne that haue their wit in their fingers endes, that is, that are ſo cunning crafteſmen, inuenters of warlike engins, artillerie, and all ſortes of needefull inſtrumentes, they may well bee likened vnto the actiue and trading life: and the middle ſort vnto the ciuill gouernement and politicke life: which is a meane betwixt the other two. Yet this the Poet well reſtraineth, ſaying that the northerne people alſo in theſe latter dayes haue bin renoumed for the Tongues, the Lawes, the Mathematickes, Poeſie, Oratorie, & all good learning; as well as in times paſt they were, and are ſtill, for warlike valour and cunning hand-works. Not without cauſe; for in *England, Scotland, Polonie, Denmarke*, and other ſuch countries, are and haue bene diuers very learned men flouriſhing: and *Germany* eſpecially, which is (as it were) *Vulcans forge*, and the *Campe* of *Mars*, hath brought forth many men excellent well ſeene in all kinde of learning: it were needeleſſe to name them, they are ſo well knowne.

62 *But eu'n among our ſelues.* The more to magnifie the vnſoundable wiſedome of God, appearing in the creation of

ſo diuers-diſpoſed people, he noteth out many pointes of great difference eu'n among thoſe nations that liue neere together, and are ſeuered onely by certaine hilles, riuers and forreſts: as the French, Dutch, Italian, and Spaniſh. He paintes them out all in their kinde, for ſuch properties as are dayly ſeene in them, and may be eaſily gathered out of their owne hiſtories: for there are not the like-differing neighbour-nations in all *Europe*, no not in the world. Let me conſider and all my Countrymen with me, what he ſaith of the *French*: the other three may doe the like by themſelues if they liſt. The *French* (he ſaith) is in warre impatient, in couſaile wauering, in dyet ſumptuous, gentle in ſpeech, diuers in apparell, outfacing his enemie, a ſweete ſinger, a ſwift paſer, a merry louer. If any man can draw a righter counterfait of our Nation, let him take the penfill.

63 *Yet would th' Immortall God.* He ſhowes for what cauſe it pleaſed God the earth ſhould be enhabited by men of ſo diuers natures: as 1. to the end he might ſhew forth his mercy and louing kindnes in rayſing his choſen out of the ſincks of ſinne, wherewith each of their birth-ſoyles were beſtayned. 2. That it might appeare, how neither the ſoyles, nor yet the heauenly Signes (though they haue great power ouer earthly bodies) can force the mindes of men, eſpecially ſuch as God himſelfe hath bleſſed. 3. That there might be ſome in all places of the world to acknowledge his manifold goodneſſe, and glorifie his Name: And 4. that whatſoeuer needfull things the earth any where by his gratious bleſſing bringeth forth proper and ſeuerally, they might be enterchanged and carried from place to place for the vſe of man.

64 *For as a Citie.* The laſt conſideration giues the Author occaſion to compare the world vnto a great Citie, ſuch as *Paris Roan, Tolouſe, Lyons* or any other like, where there are marchants and crafteſmen for all kind of wares, each in their ſeuerall wardes, buying, ſelling, changing and trading one with other. And euen ſo one countrie affoordeth ſugar, another ſpice, another gummes; and gold, alabaſter, luorie, hebenwood, horſes, amber, furres, tynne and ſilke, they are brought from diuers coaſtes, all the more to furniſh with thinges neceſſary this great

Citie

Citie of the worlde. VVhereby wee may note that no countrie (bee it neuer ſo well appointed) can ſay that it needes not the commodities of another. And againe, that there is no land ſo barren, but hath ſome good thing or other which the reſt want. For euen in men wee ſee the like; there is none ſo poore but hath ſome ſpeciall gift: none ſo rich but hath neede of the pooreſt. Our Poet therefore hauing ſo fitly reſembled the world by a great Citie, he brings-in thereupon a fine example of the Perſian Queene, who (as *Herodotus*, *Xenophon* and *Plutarch* report) called one Prouince her Iuelhouſe, another her Wardrope, &c: for euen ſo may euery man ſay, that hath the true knowledge and feare of God; ſuch a man may ſaye, *Peru* bringes foorth Gold for me: the *Moluckes* or *Chaldaa*, Spice: *Damaske*, Alabaſter: and *Italie*, Silke: *Germany* ſends me great Horſes: *Moſcouie*, rich Furres: *Arabia*, ſweet Parfumes: *Spaine*, Saffern: *Pruſſe*, Amber: *England*, Cloath and Tinne: *France*, Corne and Wine. Yea more the child of God may ſay; the Earth, the Sea, the Aire and all that is therein; the Sunne, the Moone, the Heauens, are mine: for he that needeth nothing, made all things of nothing to ſerue me, and me to worſhip him. But of this let the Deuines diſcourſe more at large. Ile goe on with the Poet: who ſayth further, againſt the carping Atheiſt, that nothing was created in vaine, but euen the moſt vnlikely places bring foorth many good fruits, and very neceſſarie for the life of Man. And hee proues it plainly by ſome notable particulars that follow.

65 *The Moores enameled.* Firſt, The Fennie Valleis, though too moyſt they are and ouer-low for men to build and dwell vpon, yet are they ſo beſet with diuers herbes and flowers, ſo iagg'd, garded, and enter-trailed with riuers, that they are, as 'twere, the common gardens of the world: as alſo the plaine fields are our ſeed-plots, and the ſtony grounds our Vineyards. 2. The huge Mountains, about whoſe tops are engendred thunders, lightnings and tempeſts: for which cauſe the Atheiſts count them hurtfull, or at leaſt ſuperfluous, or made by chaunce and errour: they are in trueth cleane contrarie (as *Theodoret* hath long agoe ſhewed in his Sermons *of Gods Prouidence*) euen the ſure-ſtanding Bounds and Land-marks of euery kingdome and

countrie: they beare great ſtore of timber-trees for ſhips and houſes, and fuell to burne: from them ſpring the great riuers, that breede much fiſh, and helpe the conueyance of prouiſion and other marchandiſe vnto many people dwelling far-of: by them are ſtayd and gathered the clowdes and thicke miſts, that manure and fatten the lower grounds: the Wind-milles are much helped by them, as if they were the ſtore-houſes of winde: like rampiers and bulwarks they keepe-of the ſudden force of warlike neighbours: and to conclude, they are (as 'twere) the very morter that ioynes Land and Sea together. 3. The great Deſerts and waſt-grounds, that are for men (by reaſon of ſome wants) ſcarſe habitable, yet like huge Commons they feede an infinit ſort of beaſts great and ſmall, whereof we haue good vſe and commoditie. 4. The Sea, it breeds fiſh, maintaines many Cities, encreaſes Traffick, and makes the wayes for trauaile eaſier, and ſhorter: and laſtly, thereout the Sunne draweth vapours which after, turned into raine, doe refreſh the Aire, and make the ground fruitfull. The like good vſes may bee found in all other the Creatures of God, how vnlikely ſoeuer they ſeeme to wicked Atheiſts. Looke more in S. *Baſil*, *Chryſoſtome*, *Ambroſe* and others, who write of the Creation, and at large haue declared what excellent commodities man may reap of euery creature.

66 *But ſhall I ſtill be toſs'd.* Fitly and in very good time the Poet, hauing ouerſlipt nothing worthie note in this diſcourſe of *Colonies*, now ſtrikes ſayle, and after his long voyage thorow all Climats of the world, ariues happily at the hauen he moſt deſired, to weet, in *France*: and well he takes occaſion to reckon vp the great commodities of his countrie, as commending the ſame aboue all the kingdomes of the world. After he hath ſaluted the land with diuers honourable termes and titles, he ſayth very truly, that it hath brought-foorth many worthie warriors, cunning workmen, and learned Schollers: more is the meruaile, becauſe it is but a ſmall kingdome in compariſon of *Polonia*, *Perſia*, *Tartaria*, *China* and others. But indeede the commodities thereof are moſt wonderfull. Beſides the ſeas that bound it, as on the North and Weſt the Ocean, and the Midland on the South, it hath many riuers of great name and euen little

ſeas:

ſeas: as the *Roſne*, *Saone*, *Dordogne*, *Loire*, *Marne*, *Seine*, *Oiſe*: and yet a great number of other leſſer ſtreames and brookes. Cities it hath, as *Paris*, *Tolouſe*, *Roüan*, *Lyon*, *Bourdeaux*, and others of more value then diuers whole Duchies, Earldomes, or Prouinces elſewhere. There are Forts and Caſtles now ſtronger and goodlier then euer were. As for the ciuill behauiour of the people, I report me to the iudgement of other nations. The Land for the moſt part is very fruitfull, and the aire there temperate almoſt euery where. Againſt the ſudden inuaſion of enemies all is well defended by the two Seas aforeſayd, and the Alpes toward *Italie*, and the Pyrenes toward *Spaine*. More then all this, the countrie is no where troubled with Crocodiles as *Ægypt* is, nor with monſtrous long Serpents, or any wilde rauening beaſts, as the inner countries of *Affricke* are. And in ſtead of Gold and Siluer, Pearles and precious ſtones, which diuers lands barren of neceſſarie fruites abound with, it hath of Cloath, Woade, Wooll, Salt, Corne and Wine, euer-growing Mines, and euen vnwaſtable: Woade and Salt in *Languedoc*; and Salt againe in *Guyenne*; Wine in moſt places; Wooll and Corne in *Prouence* and *Beauſſe*; and in euery Prouince, but foure or fiue, good ſtore of diuers the ſayd commodities. More there are, but the Poet notes the chiefe onely, and ſuch as the neighbour countries and many far-of doe moſt of al trade-for. Hereby we are taught, and ſhould be moued with heartie thanks to acknowledge the great benefits that God hath beſtowed on vs: for the Poet rightly concludes that wee lacke nothing but peace, and peace he craueth of the Lord: with whom, and all my good countrimen, I ioyne humble ſuite from the bottome of my heart, that once again this Realme (ſometime ſo floriſhing) may enioy a ſure, that is, a iuſt and right Chriſtian peace.

Amen.

FINIS.